

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries  
of the United States.

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Dr. J. H. SENNER.

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W. J. BLUE, Western Manager.  
Chicago: Rialto Bldg., 135-153 Van Buren Street.  
Telephone, Main 1,246.

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## EXIT OLIVE, ENTER COTTON OIL.

If the outsider does not know that olive oil  
has a legitimate and a strong competitor in  
cotton oil, the olive grower knows it. He  
knows it as a hard commercial fact, as the  
truth has been driven right into his pocket-  
book.

Low prices make careless farmers, is an old  
agricultural adage. It is as true with the  
disheartened olive farmer as it is with any  
other farmer. When the French olive grower  
received 50c per kilogram (2.2046 lbs. Amer-  
ican) he felt more like looking after things  
than he now does with the best French oil  
down to 36c per kilogram, equal to about 14c  
per pound, and that, too, on a comparatively  
high market last year, due to a general olive  
oil shortage in a short, high cotton oil market.

"France is really the home of the olive  
grove. In Southern France the farmers are  
disposed to abandon the cultivation of olive  
groves," writes Consul Skinner, from Mar-  
seilles, because of low and unsatisfactory  
prices. After a careful investigation of the  
field our Consul makes the following startling  
statements as to olive oil and the European  
taste for it:

"Because of this fact (the low prices, etc.,  
stated above) and the discovery that other  
articles can be grown with greater profit, the  
acreage devoted to olives is annually becom-  
ing less in this region, and my attention has  
been called within the past few days to the  
uprooting of 40,000 trees during the last six  
months in this department alone. Spain and  
Italy, with cheaper land and cheaper labor,  
and more particularly Tunis and Algeria, are  
offering a competition too severe for Southern  
France. The French colonies last named are  
especially adapted to the successful prosecu-  
tion of the business, and it is carried on across  
the Mediterranean upon a very large scale.

"It is doubtful if olive oil will ever recover  
its old-time place, as many vegetable oils,  
notably American cottonseed oil, are being  
produced in increased quantities from year to  
year and are gaining in the estimation of the  
public.

"Pure olive oil for edible purposes is at  
present practically unknown in any impor-  
tant market, and if it were offered for sale it  
is doubtful whether it would be accepted by  
the public, except as an inferior article, as the  
average consumer at the present time prefers  
the neutralized taste of a mixture of the olive  
and vegetable oils, and would mistake the  
fruity flavor of the pure juice of the olive for  
an adulterated product."

If the grower of olive oil or its parvenus  
have really recognized the superior merits of  
cotton oil, why should we be so particular  
about the oil of olives? This transition of  
taste and gravitation of trade from the olive  
to the cotton product doubtless led France  
to her recent extraordinary legislation in favor  
of French makes of cotton oil for blending  
purposes.

We might even go so far as to suggest, in  
this general olive oil connection, that an  
Italian or a French olive oil label, even from a  
native factory, does not necessarily mean that  
the imported article is other than a clever com-  
mercial blend for the prevailing taste. As a  
matter of fact the blended oil is largely sold  
to us by French and Italian houses for pure  
olive oil and we pay the price even though that  
rich fruity olive flavor has disappeared. Span-  
ish oils generally leave their shores pure.

Facetious France, so long the connoisseur  
of olive oil for every purpose for which vege-  
table oil was used in the diet, is fast deserting

her first love for other oils for the table. Even  
the peanut oil—called arachide oil over there  
—is considered in France to be superior to the  
oil of olives for frying purposes, especially  
for frying vegetables. Cotton oil will have  
its adherence for that purpose in France also.  
Every new turn of science or of culinary art  
favors cotton oil for edible purposes and  
brightens its prospects.

The European olive oil crop is likely to  
be as short as it was last year. The gen-  
eral impression in France is that the olive  
crop there will be a disappointment. It was  
so last year. Reports from Spain, Italy,  
Tunis and Algeria, though somewhat meager,  
indicate that the olive crops in those countries  
will be about as short as they were last year.

The above and other indications point to  
a good market and a good year for cottonseed  
oil.

## FOOD ON THE FIRING LINE.

The provision factory has made distant and  
rapid war possible. The matters which now  
most concern commanders are guns and the  
enemy. The matter of food was paramount  
in the earlier days when herds of cattle had  
to be transported with the army, be slaugh-  
tered after a day's march, and be eaten then  
and there with all of the evils of heated ani-  
mal blood. No little putrid meat found its  
way into the stomach of the soldier.

The slow bovine was slow of motion, of  
little endurance, required feed en route and  
much care to protect. All of this has been  
dispensed with. The provision factory has  
made it possible for an army to pack an  
equal amount of food into a very small  
place so that it can proceed with the column  
on forced marches with no more protection  
required than that which is needed for the  
accountments. The factory has eliminated  
at least 70 per cent. of the animal's weight  
by leaving the hide, head, bones and viscera  
at home.

The food which the provision factory puts  
up into cans, sausages and into other pre-  
served forms of food is of perfectly healthy,  
Government inspected cattle, and not of cat-  
tle which must be taken haphazard from our  
own herds or from those in the enemy's coun-  
try.

If herds of live cattle had to be transferred  
from the allied countries to China, or by Eng-  
land to South America for use by the armies  
in the field, war in those countries would be  
immeasurably hampered, and the health of  
the troops there be imperiled.

Every nation now calls for canned and  
other preserved foods, thus giving General  
Miles and the "yellow" journal squad a slap  
in the face. The food question is an easy  
one, because canned and cured provisions are  
convenient, compact, safe and always on the  
firing line and in the trenches of the fortress  
with the soldier and his gun. It is ready to  
march or to retire with him, and is damaged  
neither by time nor the weather conditions in  
which a fighter can live. The provision fac-  
tory is a great auxiliary to a successful mili-  
tary campaign, and every one of the allies  
whose armies are now battling in China recog-  
nizes this fact in their big hurry orders to  
American concerns for foods for the front.

## CASH AND TRADE.

We have just loaned England \$25,000,000 for bonds. Our millionaires flock to London and take their cash with them. They establish shooting boxes, stables and civic establishments in Britain to which they keep up a flow of American cash. In the face of all of it we are doing business and our financial status is pretty sound.

The low wages which the average laborer draws and the general disposition to cut the pay of the distributing wage-earner has a tendency to take the money from the lower level to the higher level; from the "submerged tenth" to the "upper ten." This has a tendency to hurt the small trader.

We know that the rate of exchange is about right and that it indicates a healthful flow of commercial cash. We also know that the rate of interest is low and indicates a plentiful supply of cash, but the great middle class is not interested in such trade conditions, because he ships nothing except from the counter to his body or from his storekeeper to his mouth. He has little property for a low-rate mortgage, such things being possible only in large transactions. He is most interested in his weekly cash slip. The producers of this country had a windfall during the last two or three years. That braced our financial strength. The middlemen have reaped their reward and the bulk of the huge manufacturing enterprises have been huddled into syndicates so as to fructify their cash.

In the face of all of our commercial prosperity we feel that the nation is getting dangerously top heavy, and that unless cash begins to filter more generally down through the avenues of trade and better wages to the great distributor of it, the masses, there will be a panic among the little fellows or a revolution among workmen. Still, we are gratified at the existence of sufficient cash with which to carry on our export trade and do some business at home.

## THE TRIBULATIONS OF THE BRITISH STOCK 'RAISER.

The English "home-dressed" abattoir man and the British live stock raiser are becoming alarmed at the "dead meat" invasion of the British Isles.

This invasion for them, has two effects; one is upon the prosperity of the local live stock market, and the other is upon the local fresh meat trade, as the foreign stuff cuts down the price and the profit in both live and slaughtered stuff for the English grown stuff. But the masses in England reap the benefit. They can get meat cheaper and eat more meat. We fancy that John Bull will profit in another way—by having stronger and a better Tommy Atkins.

Great Britain is now being taught a lesson in free trade which would probably make Cobden turn around twice before going ahead. The outside world is growing food to feed the world's textile and hardware manufacturer to the profit of the latter. Great Britain took the last fiscal year about 130,000 carcasses

more of Australian frozen mutton than she did during the previous year. We also sent over more food for the same period than we did for the fiscal year ending with June, 1899.

While it is a matter of grave concern with the English live stock raiser that his market is not walled in for him at higher prices, it might be a source of comfort to Her Majesty to feel that her people are eating more meat than formerly and are able to do so. As a matter of fact, the British stock raiser is not excluded from the market, he is simply drawn into competition with it. He cannot and never could adequately supply the full food bill of the populace. For that reason his meat sold high to those who could afford it. The general public had to go without meat and eat beans or any old thing with the inevitable result that England had to reduce the standard of measurement for the army by several inches or go without soldiers. With good American and other cheap foreign meat our old "mother" may again build up her Tommy Atkins.

## FEED AND SEED CROP PROSPECTS.

The average condition of the crops from which we get our meat feed and cotton oil had further declined on August 1, according to the reports of the Department of Agriculture. The condition of corn had declined 2 points during July and was 2.4 points lower than at the same growing period of last year. This condition was conspicuously low (71 points) in Kansas and conspicuously high (105 points) in the corn State of Iowa. The latter State showed a corn crop condition of 3 points in July over June, while Kansas showed a falling off of 22 in growing condition in July. This was due to drouths. The spring wheat showed a clear average improvement of 1.2 points during July. In spite of this the spring wheat crop was 27.2 points lower than it was on August 1 of last year, 40.1 points lower than in 1898, and 27.8 points below the average growing condition of the spring wheat crop for the last ten years.

The growing condition of oats declined  $\frac{1}{2}$  point which made oats 5.8 points lower in average growing condition on August 1 than at the same period of last year.

The average growing condition of the cotton crop has fallen slightly during July as compared with its condition in June. This crop's average growing condition was about 10 points lower than it was in 1899, and about 16 points lower than the crop of 1898, on August 1. Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee and Missouri showed an improvement of 1 to 10 points. All of the other cotton States showed a decline in growing condition. If the crop does not improve during August this year's cotton crop will be shorter than last year's short one. This will raise the price of seed and lift the market for cotton oil. As the world's seed crop is likely to be short cotton oil should reach a good market figure this year. The grower may make up his shortage in good prices while the manufacturer can realize on his output and leave himself in a good position.

## OUR EXPORTS FOR JULY.

Our exports for July (corrected to Aug. 9) and for the seven months ending with it show improvements in spots due, largely, to war needs. The shipping summary of the articles in our line shows the following facts:

Cattle.—July, 1899, 33,140 head; value, \$2,940,429; 1900, 34,358 head; value, \$3,221,069. Seven months ending July, 1899, 195,320 head; value, \$17,235,351; 1900, 191,533 head; value, \$17,064,172.

Hogs.—July, 1899, 154 head; value, \$763,190; 12 head; value, \$156. Seven months ending July, 1899, 4,330 head; value, \$27,173; 1900, 1,917 head; value, \$13,011.

Canned Beef.—July, 1899, 1,605,289 lbs.; value, \$147,328; 1900, 2,244,911 lbs.; value, \$225,940. Seven months ending July, 1899, 17,673,201 lbs.; value, \$1,595,508; 1900, 24,410,383 lbs.; value, \$2,372,233.

Fresh Beef.—July, 1899, 29,457,770; value, \$2,581,077; 1900, 27,726,993 lbs.; value, \$2,460,163. Seven months ending July, 1899, 182,770,425 lbs.; value, \$15,343,512; 1900, 185,187,400 lbs.; value, \$16,429,447.

Salted Beef.—July, 1899, 4,468,901 lbs.; value, \$254,325; 1900, 5,454,541 lbs.; value, \$306,203. Seven months ending July, 25,759,934 lbs.; value, \$1,464,373; 1900, 30,123,958 lbs.; value, \$1,784,861.

Tallow.—July, 1899, 10,987,759 lbs.; value, \$489,747; 1900, 10,993,178 lbs.; value, \$532,125. Seven months ending July, 1899, 59,580,953 lbs.; value, \$2,560,805; 1900, 55,254,912; value, \$2,827,995.

Bacon.—July, 1899, 49,509,082 lbs.; value, \$3,425,695; 1900, 40,656,974 lbs.; value, \$3,181,567. Seven months ending July, 1899, 327,183,883 lbs.; value, \$23,715,196; 1900, 274,264,282 lbs.; value, \$21,527,353.

Hams.—July, 1899, 20,422,625 lbs.; value, \$1,983,724; 1900, 20,946,689 lbs.; value, \$2,218,468. Seven months ending July, 1899, 132,461,604 lbs.; value, \$12,415,840; 1900, 111,253,269 lbs.; value, \$11,831,386.

Pork.—July, 1899, 11,829,064 lbs.; value, \$693,331; 1900, 11,334,371 lbs.; value, \$793,996. Seven months ending July, 1899, 93,611,963 lbs.; value, \$5,602,349; 1900, 74,551,714 lbs.; value, \$5,008,821.

Lard.—July, 1899, 57,833,874 lbs.; value, \$3,378,006; 1900, 38,401,226 lbs.; value, \$2,662,918. Seven months ending July, 1899, 397,545,032 lbs.; value, \$23,642,760; 1900, 342,535,868 lbs.; value, \$22,727,020.

Oleomargarine, 376,377 lbs.; value, \$36,033; 1900, 274,188 lbs.; value, \$27,589. Seven months ending July, 1899, 2,676,642 lbs.; value, \$261,705; 1900, 2,189,068 lbs.; value, \$220,775.

Oleo Oil.—July, 1899, 12,692,477 lbs.; value, \$872,205; 1900, 13,342,792 lbs.; value, \$985,403. Seven months ending July, 1899, 87,339,321 lbs.; value, \$5,997,382; 1900, 94,500,443 lbs.; value, \$6,790,264.

Butter.—July, 1899, 2,287,155 lbs.; value, \$350,605; 1900, 1,735,881 lbs.; value, \$314,822. Seven months ending July, 1899, 14,419,061 lbs.; value, \$2,282,317; 1900, 4,861,821 lbs.; value, \$879,693.

Cheese.—July, 1899, 6,742,287 lbs.; value, \$608,258; 1900, 8,007,070 lbs.; value, \$764,435. Seven months ending July, 1899, 20,738,052 lbs.; value, \$1,962,007; 1900, 35,531,236 lbs.; value, \$3,610,403.

Our total exports of provisions (including cattle and hogs) amounted to, in July, 1899, \$17,761,526; 1900, \$17,694,794; seven months ending July, 1899, \$114,106,278; 1900, \$113,687,434.

Our chief loss was in hog products, which fell off considerably.

## A TRADE TELEGRAPH LINE.

(Special from Chicago).

August 16.—The new telegraph line is really to be built by the packers and grain traders. At a meeting of the committee yesterday it was decided to go ahead and complete the organization of the new company.

It will be known as the Exchange Telegraph Company. It will operate between Chicago and all the leading cities East of the Rockies. It is figured that enough business can be secured from the private wire houses and packers to make it profitable.

It is believed that the lines can be constructed without great cost and will pay a good return.



# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

**STILL A FLAT MARKET—POORER CORN CROP NEWS DOES NOT INVIGORATE IT—SLUGGISH SPECULATION PREVENTING FIRMNESS FROM STATISTICAL CONDITIONS. RECEIPTS OF HOGS BEYOND EXPECTATIONS, BUT THE STOCKS OF PRODUCTS BELIEVED TO BE FALLING OFF ON GOOD HOME DEMANDS AND CONSIGNMENTS.**

The developments over the market for the hog products this week have been disappointing for better prices. Even though the market has varied little it is disappointing in the fact that it is almost lifeless so far as concerns speculation, no matter how very fair the cash demands have been on home account. Nothing coming up that ordinarily would be a stimulating factor, seems to make the slightest impression to changing the recent indifferent attitude of investors. Just what is the matter with speculative interest is not clear to anybody. The fact remains that the market is in the dumps, so far as concerns speculation, and that it is likely to remain so for the near future to preventing better conditions from statistical and other influences. There are people with the impression that after the "vacation period" there will be a stimulation to interest among investors, particularly if by then there is no improvement in the corn crop news, while that the hog product market through next month is likely to be benefited from its statistical situation. Unquestionably, however, affairs have not turned out to trade expectations through this month, and the near future of the position is problematical unless freer demands come up. It would seem as though the situation could be controlled at any time to better prices, with the moderate stocks as the basis, particularly with the consideration of their marked deficiency as against ordinary seasons, notably as against last year, but there seems to be a lack of interest among packers for a manipulation to higher prices, while there is certainly not at present sufficient force from outsiders to stir things up. The only favorable exhibition of trading comes from the home trade; a good, healthy business prevails all around from home sources; the South, Southwest and Eastern directions of consumption have been furnishing steadily the usual number of buying orders to the West, while, seemingly, they have courage over buying at current prices ahead of their nearby needs for distribution. It is quite possible that the exporters would buy more freely if there was a better grasp of the market here for firmer prices; the alternately feeble and firm look of prices discourages them. At times through this week quite a number of inquiries have come from Europe, but business has seldom resulted of important quantities because of an almost immediate

lapse to weakness of the prices here. Meanwhile, consignments are being made steadily of very fair volume, and united to the home cash demands, it is believed that the stocks at the West have not been added to, if indeed they have not been further pulled down this month. The efforts of the packers to get more of the trade of Europe direct, probably accounts more for the consignments that are being made, and which have steadily enlarged this season, than the reason ascribed by some of the traders to them that they are for the purpose of shifting a burdensome load from the West to Europe. These consigned goods are having a pretty quick sale on the other side, because of their being offered there at relatively low prices as compared with the lay down prices on direct demands. The general export demands have been for a long time of an unusually slow order, and should show decided improvement when the fall trading sets in. That the poorer corn crop news this week and its effect upon the prices of grain, has not had material effect upon the provision market, shows clearly the sluggishness over the speculative trading. With this month passed, and more substantial ideas to be had over the corn and cotton crops, particularly if the reports concerning them are to continue of the present order, it is likely that there will be greater speculative interest all around, while unquestionably the provision market will be favorably affected through September, if there is no improvement in the corn crop prospects meanwhile. The receipts of hogs at the Western marketable centers latterly have undoubtedly been larger than was supposed probable. Through last week it was the fashion to account for the freer receipts of swine by reports of "the severe drouth over the West, and great scarcity of water forcing shipments," but through this week there have been some heavy rains, and the hogs keep coming in larger volume than expected. There had been a belief by at least some portion of the trade that the larger supplies of hogs latterly through the asserted forced conditions, would mean by that much smaller supplies later on, and a consequent favorable effect upon the provision market. There has been a good deal of liquidation of the September option this week, while the packers have been taking most of this against their cash sales.

In New York, there has been more of a business in Western steam lard on English account at lower prices this week; the Continent shippers are buying steadily moderately refined lard. The city lard has had good sales to European markets. The compound lard trading is still of a hesitating order because of the lack of decided strength to the pure lard market. The city cutters have had good demands for bellies, and as the goods are in small supply, particularly light averages, higher prices are bid. Loose shoulders and hams hold old prices. The Cuban demands are without more than moderate animation, while they are well distributed to meats, pork and lard.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,713 bbls. pork, 8,074,267 lbs. lard, and 18,351,864 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 3,378 bbls. pork, 9,700,759 lbs. lard, and 22,273,185 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 4,372 bbls. pork, 7,983,468 lbs. lard, and 14,146,834 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 3,261

bbls. pork, 5,898,390 lbs. lard, and 16,261,743 lbs. meats.

**CANNED MEATS** are working out to European and home sources to a fair extent at strong prices: 1-lb. cans at \$1.40@1.50, 2-lb. cans at \$2.50, 4-lb. cans at \$4.95, 6-lb. cans at \$8.25, and 14-lb. cans at \$18.50.

**BEEF.**—After the large sales latterly to European markets there is less doing, but the market is held steadily; city extra India mess, tierces, at \$15.75@16.00; barreled, extra mess, at \$9.00@9.50; family at \$12.50@13.00; and packet, at \$10.50@11.00.

**BEEF HAMS** are hard to sell, while at weak and uncertain prices; car lots offered at \$20.00.

On Saturday (August 11) hog receipts West, 33,000; last year, 26,000. There was more of a pressure to sell the products, with lower corn; they closed at declines for the day of 10@15c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 7 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.00; city lard, \$6.50@6.70; refined lard, Continent, \$7.20; S. A., \$8.00; do. kegs, \$9.10. Compound lard, 6@6½c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$12.50@13.25; family at \$15.00 for Western and \$15.50@16.00 for city; short clear at \$14.00@15.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 6½c, 2,000 pickled hams at 10@10½c, 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 8½@8¾c. Hogs at 7¼@8c.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 51,000; last year, 34,000. The products were easier through liberal hog receipts; it was reported a little selling of lard and ribs on account of Cudahy. The market readily absorbed offerings. The packers were buying September and October to replace cash sales. The declines were 5 points for lard and 2@5 points for ribs, with pork unchanged. In New York Western steam lard, \$6.95; sales of 1,000 tierces for England at about \$6.95 c. i. f.; or in part at \$7.10 laid down in Liverpool; city lard, \$6.50@6.65. Refined lard, Continent, \$7.15; S. A., \$7.95; do. kegs, \$9.00. Compound lard, 6@6½c. In pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$12.50@13.25; family mess at \$15.00 for Western and \$15.50@16.00 for city. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6½c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 8½@9c; 14 lbs. average, 8½@8¾c; 10 lbs. average, 9½@10c. Hogs, 7¼@8c.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 44,000; last year, 46,000. There was very little life to the speculation in the products, and while somewhat stronger prices prevailed with corn, the close showed as against the night before, unchanged to 2 points lower prices on pork, and 2 points advance on lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.92½; city lard, \$6.45@6.65. Refined lard, Continent, \$7.20@7.25; S. A., \$8.00; do. kegs, \$9.15. Compound lard, 6@6½c. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$12.75@13.50; family at \$15.00 for Western and \$15.50@16.00 for city, the latter for light; pickled shoulders, 6½c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9c bid; 14 lbs. average, 8½c bid; 10 lbs. average, 10c bid. Hogs, 7¼@7½c.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 58,000; last year, 61,000. The products were unsettled and closed unchanged to 7c lower for pork, unchanged for lard and 7@10 points lower for ribs. There was further September liquidation, and the packers were buying the offerings against cash sales. There was moderate selling by Cudahy's brokers. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.90; city lard, \$6.50@6.70; sales 300 tierces city, for export. Compound lard, 6@6½c. Refined lard, Continent, \$7.25; S. A., \$8.00; do. kegs, \$9.15. In city cut meats, bellies scarce and higher; sales, 4,000 lbs. pickled, 12 lbs. average, 9½c; and 4,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. average, 10c; 115

boxes bellies and 150 boxes backs, for export; pickled shoulders,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c; pickled hams,  $10$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess, \$12.75@13.50; family, at \$15.00 for Western and \$15.50@16.00 for city.

On Thursday hog receipts West 50,000; last year, 51,000. The products closed 15@20c lower on pork, lard unchanged to 10 points lower and ribs 2 points lower. In New York Western steam lard \$6.95, city lard \$6.50, refined lard, continent, \$7.30, S. A. \$8.00, do. kegs \$9.15. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c, 14 lbs. average  $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ $9$ c, pickled shoulders  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On Friday, hog receipts West moderate, last year, 26,000. The products opened 2@5 points higher and became easier. There were no marked changes. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.95; city lard, \$6.50@6.70. Refined lard, Continent, \$7.50; S. A., \$8.00; do. kegs, \$9.15. Compound lard,  $6$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$12.50@13.50, family at \$15.00 for Western and \$15.50@16.00 for city. Hogs,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; 14 lbs. average,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ $9$ c; pickled shoulders,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c; pickled hams,  $10$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**BEEF.**—City tierced extra India mess is lower, with sales of 200 tierces at \$15.00 @15.25.

#### EXPOSITION LIVE STOCK PRIZES.

Frank A. Converse, superintendent of the Bureau of Live Stock of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., is preparing a list of prizes for the straight competition in the live stock exhibit. There are to be five prizes in each event, the first three of which will be money and the other two certificates.

In each of the eighteen recognized breeds of cattle there will be nine classes, and the money for the prizes in each breed amounts to \$500. There will be a sweepstakes medal for the best bull and cow.

The sixteen breeds of sheep will each be divided into seven classes. Money prizes for each breed amount to \$306.25, and in addition there is to be a sweepstakes medal for the best ram and ewe.

Twelve breeds of swine will be exhibited, each divided into eight classes. Besides money prizes there will be a sweepstakes medal for the best boar and sow.

Five prizes are offered for each of the various breeds of poultry.

#### CUDAHY WINS SUIT.

Alexandria, Aug. 13.—The Cudahy Packing Company of Omaha, Neb., was sued by the parish of Rapides for State and parish licenses, which they refused to pay. The suit was tried before Judge W. F. Blackman, on a rule which had been served on them to show cause why they should not pay such license. It was decided in favor of the packing company.

#### HOG AND CORN OUTLOOK.

**Our Eyes Are Still Upon the Corn—Hot Weather and Drouth Has Dried It Up More or Less All Over the Corn Belt—General Conditions From Twenty to Twenty-five Per Cent Lower Than on the 1st of July—Scarcity of Old Corn Compels Farmers to Cut Up the New Corn and Feed It Stalks and All—Old Corn at Grain Centers Getting Low and Still Lower Upon the Farms.**

(Written exclusively for The National Provisioner by S. Thornton K. Prime.)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15.

The country has still its "eyes upon the corn," and what is more, will not take them off until the crop of 1900 is safe in its crib.

I put that date, with what we have had and what is before us in the way of weather, at about the 10th of September, a little less than thirty days.

Between Sunday morning and Sunday night (Aug. 12) the central portion of the corn belt which for the last eleven days had been suffering so intensely from extreme heat and drouth, were blest with .81 of an inch of rainfall. The parched earth quickly absorbed it, and you can hardly discover a trace of it in the fields after a few hours.

Let this fact be borne in mind, the showers that we have had recently, and are still having, cannot or have not put a single ear of corn upon the cornless stalks of late corn, nor can they restore to the corn what it lost during the eleven days through which the corn suffered from heat and drouth.

They will, however, put a stop to the ravages of these two destructive forces, and make the corn better than it could have been had these conditions continued five or ten days longer.

My reports would indicate that, taking the corn crop as a whole, its general condition is fully 20 to 25 per cent. lower than on the 1st of July.

The greatest damage to corn has come through heat and drouth since the Government reporters sent in their report Aug. 1. The first twelve days of August were the very days which caused this damage, hence, from an official standpoint, the Government report gives us no opinions or facts as to the condition of the corn during the month of August.

Heavy rains have fallen since Sunday which covered the corn belt in Nebraska. Fifty miles west of the Missouri River, and extending north and south through the State, the corn crop will be good. West of that corn was damaged some before the rain, and one hundred miles west it was damaged to that extent that the corn crop will be light.

My latest advices from Kansas show that

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**R. J. PETERSON,**  
52 Leonard Street, NEW YORK.

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the good effects of the little scattered showers of Monday morning, which, as you can readily see from this report, covering Illinois and Nebraska, have all been wiped out by the heat of Monday, with the mercury in the shade in the nineties. Dust is again flying, and more rain is needed now than ever. Much of the corn is beyond redemption. Feeders paying 38c every day for old corn, and feeders of stock are cutting the corn green and feeding stalk and all to hogs on account of the scarcity of old corn.

This extreme situation is fully confirmed this morning by the Weekly Government Crop Report, showing intense heat and extreme drouth which has left its indelible mark upon corn in Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois as well as some portions of Iowa.

These strained conditions, I think, ought to settle the question decidedly as to "a bumper crop," and we shall do mighty well if we have as good a crop as we made last year.

This dry weather and intense heat has caused some increase in the complaints of sick hogs, and receipts, particularly in the far West, of hogs from farmers have been heavy. They have been selling everything down to 150 lbs. in weight. There are fair supplies of young hogs coming on, but in some localities they are dying rapidly on account of conditions, as stated above.

Stocks of old corn at grain centers are getting very low. After the severe trials which we have been experiencing with the corn crop for the last thirty days, and with the still further contingencies which may yet

#### COMING EVENTS.

1900.

- Aug. 27.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31.—Live Stock Fair, Cambridge, N. Y.
- October.—National Live Stock Exchange annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.
- October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.
- Oct. 20-Nov. 2.—International Fair, San Antonio, Tex.
- November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.
- Nov. 13, 14, 15.—Annual Convention of Illinois Live Stock Association, at the State House, Springfield.
- November 16, 17, 18, 19.—Pittsburg (Pa.) stockyards. Fat stock show, at the Central Stockyards.
- December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

#### THE ECLIPSE SECTIONAL RAINBOW GASKET.

$\frac{3}{8}$  in. }  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. } for Hand Holes.  
 $\frac{5}{8}$  in. }



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 $\frac{7}{8}$  in. } For Extra Large Joints.  
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arise in connection with the growing crop, farmers never have been so reluctant to sell corn as they are at the present time.

The real facts in the case are that there are no areas to-day in the whole country towards which we can look for any large supplies of old corn to bridge us over until the coming crop is made. Farmers know full well what they have on hand, but know nothing about what they are to get the next sixty days. As I have stated already, even in this early portion of the fall feeding season farmers are obliged to cut up their green corn and feed it to stock on account of the scarcity of old corn.

### GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

(Special from Washington.)

Aug. 13.—The main provisions of the meat law recently enacted in Germany, effecting among other things the absolute prohibition of American canned meats and sausages, will take effect on October 1. Official announcement has reached the Department of Agriculture through the State Department of the publication in the Berlin Reichsanzeiger of an imperial proclamation fixing that as the date when the prohibition of what has heretofore been an important trade will be effective.

The most important feature of the new law is Paragraph I of Section 12, which is as follows:

The importation through the custom houses of meats in air-tight sealed cans or other similar vessels, of sausages and other mixtures made from finely cut meat, is prohibited.

The following sections also become effective on October 1:

Section 26, Paragraphs I and II, the penal clause, imposing a penalty for violation of the new provisions to the extent of imprisonment for six months or a fine of 1,500 marks, or both.

Section 28, setting forth that the confiscation of the meat is to be understood in addition to the penalty. It declares that it is immaterial whether the object seized belongs to the offender or not, and if prosecution of any person or the condemnation of the articles be impracticable, the seizure may be admitted independently.

Section 29, setting out that the regulations dated May 14, 1879, regarding foods, luxuries and dealings therein remain unchanged.

Section 30, Paragraph II, authorizing the fixing of the date by royal order.

The penalty for violation is imprisonment for six months or a fine of 1,500 marks, or both, with the confiscation of the meat in addition to the penalty.

### American Lard and Bacon Short in Germany.

(Special from Bremen.)

Aug. 13.—The high price of American lard and bacon has prevented the importers from laying in a large stock of these commodities, and they have been unable to satisfy the demand coming from inland retail dealers.

The latter have in several instances resold their stock to the importers and are now completely exhausted. The prospect is that importers will be forced to meet the American prices, which are expected soon to reach a still higher figure.

### DEATH OF MICHAEL DONAHUE.

Michael Donahue, one of the oldest merchants in New York, we regret to announce, died on Saturday last at his home, No. 28 West 72d street. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the burial being in Calvary Cemetery. He was born in Kings County, Ireland. He was 88 years of age. He came to this country in 1837, and entered business. Later he established what is now the firm of P. Donahue & Son, dealers in hides, fat and tallow, at the foot of West 39th street. The deceased retired from active business in 1884. He leaves a daughter, the widow of Judge Ledwith, who died two years ago. Mr. Donahue was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his circle of friends was large.

F. W. Pilsbry, for a number of years manager of the Fred W. Wolf Co., at Chicago, recently resigned from his position with that company, and has been appointed Western Manager for the York Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa. An office will be opened in Chicago and several salesmen employed to look after the trade adjacent to that city who will work under the direction of Mr. Pilsbry. Mr. Pilsbry is too well known to the trade to make any comments as to his success in this new position.

### KANSAS CITY HIDE AND SKIN MARKET.

HIDES.—Sales for past week about 17,000. So far this week not many sales of importance. In a great measure the advance of packer's prices, all along the line, has had a depressing effect, for while there is nothing in the future of the country to give a pessimist any foothold, so as to whimper, and paint the future in black colors, financially, there is decidedly, at present writing, nothing to make the tanners optimistic—to allow them to recklessly pay higher prices in a haphazard hope that there is yet things in the near future to warrant higher prices in leather. The level-headed tanners are bound to be conservative in the next two months—as their only hope of higher prices would be in a general Eastern war. This, to be sure, would cut quite a figure, as it is doubtful if any of the tanners have a great supply of leather, and there is nothing to justify the idea that the near future will develop great holdings of leather, as decidedly very few tanneries have been running their full capacity for the past six months. And, indeed, the accumulation of native steers and cows in Chicago would point to the fact that the usual amount of hides had not been worked up during the winter and spring as heretofore; for while the slaughter of the last seven months in the five large slaughtering cities, an increase of 150,000 hides, it must be remembered that the ratio of the population is steadily increasing, and one would readily offset the other. While the packers can just now perchance afford to be stiff on grades of which they have very few, it is very doubtful if the level-headed hide salesman—and, taken as a whole, they are as bright as any set of men in the world—will be so optimistic as to refuse the prices which they have been selling at for the last few weeks. The outlook for the country is good for sober, steady market, but decidedly nothing to warrant speculative prices.

Sheepskins are in good demand; stocks light, and any of the packers willing to meet the market need not look long for a purchaser.

Newell's Hotel, in Pittsburg, Pa., will be equipped with a 10-ton refrigerating plant. The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., has the contract for the installation of the necessary machinery.

\*Read The National Provisioner.

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## Chicago Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—There has been a larger movement of cattle at all primary western points than for the previous week. At Chicago the receipts run close to 10,000 ahead of last week and completed total will doubtless show this to be the largest week of the summer season thus far. Much of the increased cattle movement is chargeable to the western ranges that are now sending in their annual crop but there is no doubt that high prices and threatening dry weather last week were responsible to some extent.

Naturally, a result of this liberal marketing of beef cattle has been a turn to lower values and our mid-week trade saw general run of beef cattle prices 10 to 15 cents lower than opening quotations of the week or 15 to around 25 cents lower than the high market of the previous week.

There have been no sales as high as 10¢@15 cents as the tops made last week, but a number of choice loads 1,300 to 1,500 lb. steers have sold between \$5.80@5.90, and top for the week to date of this writing was \$5.95 for 48 steers averaging 1,326 lbs. The bulk of dressed beef, shipping and export steers have been bought between \$5.10 and \$5.60 and there has not been much distinction made as to weight if quality and finish were not lacking. On the slump of Wednesday, when there was a glut of Westerns and Texans, the commoner kinds of half-fat natives met very poor sale and many of them had to sell below the even \$5 mark.

As already intimated the run of Western range cattle has been quite liberal, about 9,000 for early half of the week. These cattle have not been proving satisfactory to the killers and prices have had to come down a little. An occasional small lot has been selling at \$5.00@5.15, but bulk of the steers sell between \$4.40 and \$4.90 for killers and \$3.85@4.40 for feeders, cows and heifers \$3.25@4.40 though only occasional lots are good enough to get above \$3.90.

Texas has also been sending up a liberal lot of grass cattle. Generally there is good demand for these light northwestern cattle, but supplies of light weight from all sources have been liberal and Texans have had to suffer a decline of around 15 to 25 cents in price. Bulk of Texas grass steers sell between \$3.75 @4.10.

Stock cattle trade has been very light but, with big rains reported from many parts of the country, there is a little picking up in the demand. Strictly good feeder grades have held steady, but thin stock cattle sell only on a low and peddling basis.

Probably 5 per cent. of the cow stock grading above canners has held close to steady, this small percentage constituting the few dry fed fat cows and heifers that are coming. Below this small contingent the market has been very unsatisfactory and many cows and heifers that a few weeks ago were ready sellers at \$3.75@4.25 are now a drag at \$2.60@3.25. Canner grades are in pretty good demand at around \$2.00@2.50. Export bulls sell quite well, but bolognas have been forced down severely and are selling at \$2.50@3.25 for bulk. Veal calves are steady with last week at \$6.00@6.80 for good to fancy.

**HOGS.**—The market movement of hogs has been lighter all around than for the previous week, though the shrinkage at Chicago has been very slight. It is likely that unevenness in supply on the several days has been largely

responsible for an unsatisfactory market. Monday morning the receipts were estimated at 38,000, the number being 5,000 above actual receipts for the day, but on this estimate buying interests all went to hammering prices and, while most of the business of that day was done at barely more than 10 cents decline from closing prices of the previous week, the market kept getting worse as the day advanced and closed on a decline of 15¢@25 cents from Saturday prices with over 6,000 unsold hogs in the pens.

The extreme decline of Monday put the market on a basis of \$5.30@5.35 for the best light, \$5.20@5.25 for medium weight butcher and shipper quality, \$5.15@5.20 for as prime heavy as ever walked over the planks, \$5.00@5.10 for bulk of mixed and heavy packing hogs of ordinary to good quality, but with a style of mixed that were all good quality and running to light and medium weight selling at \$5.15@5.25, common packing lots \$4.85@5.00. This basis of prices was fairly held through Tuesday and Wednesday and it was particularly noted on Wednesday that the packers were free buyers at the prices, the Armour interest taking all the prime heavy to be had at prices ranging from \$5.15@5.20.

Hogs are running quite heavy in weight, but as is always the case at this season, there is wide difference in quality and a correspondingly range in prices prevails.

**SHEEP.**—A feature in the sheep trade this week has been the fact of receipts running largely to mature sheep, whereas for the previous week there was a preponderance of lambs. A result has been that sheep have shown some decline in prices while lambs have ruled firm and are quotable 10 to 15 cents higher than a week ago. Bulk of supplies are coming from the western ranges. There is demand sufficient to make an active feeder trade but comparatively few sheep or lambs suitable to the feeder trade have been coming. Feeding sheep are quotable at \$3.50 @3.80, lambs \$4.50@4.75.

Choice natives quotable at \$4.25@4.50, heavy ewes quoted at \$3.50@4.25, common grassy stock about \$2.50@3.25. Choice spring lambs were firm with best selling at \$6.00, fair to good \$5.00@5.50, common to fair grades at \$4.25@5.00. Best Western sheep \$4.00@4.35, feeder grades \$3.50@3.80.

## Chicago Provision Market.

The provision market continues to show a very mixed situation. The cash demand is excellent. Stocks of product are low, both of which are very bullish arguments. As against this, however, there is the almost absolute lack of outside speculation, and the steady peddling out of the long lines held by a few of the big operators. It was said a short time since that as soon as all fear of yellow fever had passed prices would advance. The country has been practically free this year of yellow fever scares, there being only one case, which was a few weeks ago down in Tampa, Fla., and which was at once stamped out. All fear of this bete noir of the provision market has passed, and still prices do not advance. The outsider absolutely refuses to come in, and no amount of argument will induce him to have anything to do with the market in its present state. Until he does come in the same condition of affairs may be expected to continue—that is, the market will be a sagging one without any life. How good the cash demand is may be readily gauged from the fact that on Wednesday of this week the price of cash lard showed a premium of 7½¢. Beyond the points above made there is really nothing that can be said of the market. Every argument that can be brought forward regarding the situation is a bullish argument, but until the different long lines that are now in existence are liquidated, and until the out-

sider decides to come in on the market, no advance of any moment can be looked for. At the same time the general opinion is that the stuff is well worth owning at present prices, and that if held it is bound to make money for the holder. As we have said before, the situation is a mixed one, and it is very difficult to say anything of a decided character about it. Of course, it does not necessarily follow that low stocks must be a bullish argument, because one effect of low stocks is that it keeps the short interest very small, and this is a bearish argument.

## CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

### SATURDAY, AUG. 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
September .....	11.67½	11.67½	11.60	11.60
October .....	11.70	11.70	11.65	11.65
<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September .....	6.72½	6.72½	6.65	6.67½
October .....	6.77½	6.77½	6.70	6.72½
January .....	6.60	6.60	6.55	6.55
<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September .....	7.07½	7.10	7.05	7.05
October .....	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.02½
January .....	6.00	6.00	5.97½	5.97½

### MONDAY, AUG. 13.

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
September .....	11.55	11.60	11.50	11.60
October .....	11.60	11.65	11.57½	11.65
<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September .....	6.60	6.62½	6.60	6.62½
October .....	6.67½	6.67½	6.60	6.67½
January .....	6.50	6.52½	6.47½	6.50
<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September .....	6.97½	7.02½	6.97½	7.02½
October .....	7.00	7.00	6.97½	6.97½
January .....	5.95	5.97½	5.95	5.97½

### TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
September .....	11.65	11.65	11.52½	11.60
October .....	11.67½	11.67½	11.57½	11.65
January .....	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September .....	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.65
October .....	6.70	6.70	6.62½	6.70
January .....	6.50	6.52½	6.47½	6.52½
<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September .....	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.97½
October .....	6.97½	6.97½	6.92½	6.95
January .....	6.95	5.97½	5.95	5.95

### WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15.

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
September .....	11.57½	11.60	11.55	11.55
October .....	11.60	11.65	11.57½	11.57½
January .....	11.45	11.45	11.37½	11.37½
<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September .....	6.60	6.67½	6.60	6.65
October .....	6.67½	6.70	6.65	6.70
January .....	6.45	6.52½	6.45	6.47½
<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September .....	6.95	6.95	6.87½	6.87½
October .....	6.92½	6.92½	6.82½	6.82½
January .....	5.95	5.95	5.87½	5.87½

### THURSDAY, AUG. 16.

<b>PORK</b> (Per bbl.)—				
September .....	11.57½	11.57½	11.32½	11.35
October .....	11.55	11.55	11.37½	11.40
<b>LARD</b> (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September .....	6.67½	6.67½	6.62½	6.65
October .....	6.70	6.72½	6.67½	6.67½
<b>RIBS</b> (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September .....	6.87½	6.90	6.82½	6.85
October .....	6.87½	6.87½	6.80	6.80

### FRIDAY, AUG. 17.

<b>PORK</b> (Per bbl.)—				
September .....	11.40	11.40	11.00	11.00
October .....	11.45	11.45	11.05	11.05
<b>LARD</b> (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September .....	6.67½	6.67½	6.57½	6.57½
October .....	6.70	6.72½	6.62½	6.62½
<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September .....	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.85
October .....	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80

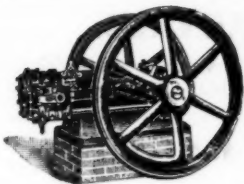
## Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Last week's receipts of hogs included 8,800 to downtown packers, against 8,313 the previous week and 7,711 a year ago.

The consumption of veal is very great in France, and last year the Villette market received 200,000 calves, as against only 375,000 cattle.

France is entirely independent of the outside world, so far as the production of meat food animals is concerned. She not only raises





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5 to 125 H. P.

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No. 82 Dale Ave., - - DAYTON, OHIO.

all the live stock she uses, but she has now a surplus especially of cattle.

Nelson Morris and George Chanler, one of his head hog buyers, left to-day for New York, and will sail on Saturday for Europe. They will be gone five or six weeks, and will take in the Paris Exposition.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 17,382; hogs, 29,226; sheep, 7,540; against 16,460 cattle, 25,606 hogs, 3,941 sheep the previous week; 15,819 cattle, 34,472 hogs, 5,249 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Receipts at the Chicago stockyards thus far this month, 81,300 cattle, 207,400 hogs and 98,000 sheep, showing an increase of 3,700 cattle and 4,400 hogs and a decrease of 10,200 sheep, compared with a year ago.

Foot and mouth disease in Argentina has become very general. It is not very fatal in its immediate effects on ranch stock, but it has caused an enormous mortality among animals shipped infected with the disease.

Canned corned beef is used by the army, but an inspector from the commissary department is detailed to watch the filling of every can of this commodity and to see also that each can is properly marked and numbered.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 30,700; Anglo-American, 15,300; Boyd & Lanham, 6,200; Continental, 7,900; Hammond, 4,300; Lipton, 7,200; International, 1,000; Morris, 5,000, and Swift, 19,300.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 55,133; hogs, 147,106; sheep, 67,960; against 50,746 cattle, 121,815 hogs, 57,447 sheep the previous week; 50,767 cattle, 137,530 hogs, 58,655 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

The hogs received last week averaged 242 lbs., against the same weight the preceding week, 236 lbs. a month ago, 228 lbs. two months ago, 224 lbs. three months ago, 222 lbs. four months ago, 238 lbs. a year ago, 236 lbs. two years ago, and 244 lbs. three years ago.

If flocks of sheep are allowed to exceed 1,000 or 1,500 the proportion of loss in lambs is largely increased. The very young and feeble lambs are much more likely to lose their mothers, and perish for lack of nourishment, or be trodden to death beneath the feet of the older and stronger sheep.

The Government contracted on Monday with Chicago packers for \$50,000 worth of meats for the army, and bids were opened Tuesday for another batch, amounting to \$100,000. Military operations are getting so extensive that it looks as if there was plenty of business ahead for packers and live stock raisers.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets last week, 370,000, against 333,000 the previous week, 355,000 a year ago and 326,000 two years ago. Total for 1900 to date, 14,267,000, or 206,000 less than a year ago and 352,000 more than two years ago. Chicago alone received 4,847,000 of the 14,267,000 at the eleven markets since January 1, 1900.

The Southern visitors who saw the stockyards and Packingtown were highly delighted, and, as usual with visitors, considered there the greatest and most interesting fea-

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ture of the city. Chicago meats are largely consumed in the South, and naturally the Southerners were interested in seeing the process by which these products are prepared.

Chicago Packing & Provision Company common stockholders are asked by the committee appointed at the Grand Pacific meeting to contribute 10 cents per share for the purpose of defraying expenses in connection with the plans of the committee. The assessment indicates that the committee has in hand stock enough to control the matter of liquidation.

Receipts of grass western cattle last week, 8,000, against 5,600 the previous week, 500 a year ago, and 5,700 two years ago. Arrivals for the season of 1900 to date, 16,000 against 500 a year ago. The season of 1899 opened August 7, or three weeks later than this year. Western rangers advanced about 10c during the week selling as high as \$5.15, or 20c higher than a year ago. Receipts of Texans last week, 4,700, against 4,600 the previous week and 2,400 a year ago. The quality of the Texans was poorer than the previous week, while the Westerns were improved in quality.

More cattle were received at the four leading western markets last week than ever arrived before for the corresponding week in previous years. The total was over 140,000 or 18,700 more than the previous week, 21,300 more than a year ago, and 42,000 more than than the corresponding week of 1898. Chicago received 4,300 more than a year ago. Kansas City increased 10,500, Omaha 2,800 and St. Louis 3,700. The big increase in cattle receipts at all the western markets was made up of western rangers, the season being several weeks earlier than usual.

Among the men of wealth who have recently turned toward the establishment of stock farms is F. W. Morgan, Chicago, of Morgan & Wright, the bicycle tire manufacturers. After a careful search for a location that suited him Mr. Morgan purchased 840 acres near Beloit, Wis., and is now at work equipping it in expensive fashion. Road making is the first consideration, and a complete equipment of graders, stone crushers and steam rollers has been provided and a large force of men is engaged in building macadam roads all over the farm. A costly country house and a very large and expensive stabling will be erected immediately, so that Morgan Farm in time will take its place among the most elaborate gentlemen's country places in America. C. H. Everett, of Beloit, for many years prominently identified with agriculture and stock breeding in Wisconsin, selected and put together the farms comprised in this estate, and has assumed the entire management of Morgan Farm. The breeding of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs will engage attention. Mr. Everett is picking up good Percheron and road mares, and has placed an order with Professor John A. Craig for an importation of Shropshires. Cattle and hogs will be added next year. We believe the breeds have not yet been selected, although the leaning at present is toward Short-horns.

The International Packing Company has shut down its Chicago plant for a short time to make needed repairs. Repairs are always needed sooner or later. The plant will start up again in a few days.

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CHICAGO.

## Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

A. C. Halliwell, editor of the "Drovers' Journal," who has been touring the continent of Europe since the middle of June, returned to Chicago on Monday. Mr. Halliwell found food very high. He saw the Passion Play and the Exposition at Paris. He does not think the latter begins to compare with the Columbian Exposition.

Libby, McNeill & Libby received a cablegram from Paris on Monday stating that President Loubet, of the French Republic, had visited the American section of agriculture at the exposition and was specially interested in the packinghouse exhibit. He examined carefully the machinery with which live cattle entering one end are turned into canned meat when they emerge from the other end.

## Governor Tanner Suspends Tuberculin Test Law.

Live stock men in Chicago and elsewhere are highly pleased over the proclamation of Governor Tanner, of Illinois, suspending the tuberculin test law. The law, with the commendable purpose of keeping out diseased cattle for breeding and dairy purposes, did not prove in its application a just one to those closely interested.

Governor Tanner's proclamation of suspension reads as follows:

"Whereas, Pursuant to the recommendations of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, adopted Aug. 6, 1900, His Excellency, the Governor of Illinois, did, on said date, issue a proclamation suspending the operation of his proclamation of June 13, 1899, with reference to tuberculosis among dairy and breeding cattle, until the constitutionality of the act under which said proclamation was issued, and the validity of said proclamation shall be determined by the Supreme Court; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the operation of the regulations contained in Rules 1, 2 and 3, adopted by this board Nov. 1, 1899, applying to stockyards and live stock markets within the State, and requiring the testing with tuberculin of all dairy or breeding cattle, etc., offered for shipment at said stockyards or live stock markets to any point within the State, be and the same are hereby suspended until such time as there shall be a determination by the Supreme Court of the constitutionality of the act under which the aforesaid proclamation of the Governor was issued, and the validity of said proclamation."

All restrictions have been removed, and cows and breeding cattle can now be shipped in and out of the Union Stockyards in Chicago the same as before the law was promulgated, at least until the Supreme Court passes upon its constitutionality.

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## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., August 14, 1900.

The receipts with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	50,500	45,800	14,300
Same week in 1899.	39,946	34,795	18,204
Same week in 1898.	27,074	45,143	14,429
Same week in 1897.	38,000	58,500	15,500
Chicago.....	55,100	137,300	68,400
Omaha.....	19,000	37,200	33,600
St. Louis.....	15,600	22,300	13,700
St. Joseph.....	9,800	29,000	5,000

Total past week.....	150,000	271,600	135,000
Previous week.....	131,200	243,100	108,400
Same week 1899.....	126,900	257,300	121,400

Kansas City Packers' slaughter:

Armour Packing Co.	10,708	15,396	3,145
Swift and Co.....	9,052	10,492	3,918
Schwarzschild.....	7,009	1,976	1,946
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,138	4,573	703
Fowler Son & Co.	228	7,222	141
Small butchers.....	176	144	212

Total past week.....	31,852	39,893	10,055
Previous week.....	27,281	35,481	12,676
Same week 1899.....	24,655	30,975	8,713

**CATTLE.**—The receipts for past week were larger than for some time past, quite a number being evidently sent in from districts, where heat and drought forced them to market. To be sure the offerings of corn fed cattle rather small, yet with the exception of Friday's break in prices, the higher values were received than for any time since last February—and in fact a bunch sold on Friday of 15 head of 1,480 lbs. average at \$6.00, being the highest price since January last. There were too many cattle in the market on Friday, therefore the prices on beef cattle were lower by 15c to 20c per 100 lbs. There were some very good grass cattle which sold readily from \$4.20@4.90. Dry lot cows and heifers scarce, some cows 1,400 lbs. average at \$4.35, some heifers and steers, 846 lbs. average at \$5.40, some heifers, 837 lbs. average at \$5.30. Natives grass cattle were rather slow sale and weak in prices. Bulls were rather slow, 1,650 lbs. average sold at \$4.25, but the bulk from \$3.25@3.40. Western steers were in fair supply, but sold lower on Friday from 10c@20c per 100 lbs. Some good Western range Texas steers of 1,309 lbs. average sold at \$5.10. Western steers, 1,320 lbs. average sold at \$5.20. Western cows of 926 lbs. average sold at \$3.10; Western heifers of 664 lbs. average sold at \$3.15. The Quarantine Division not as well supplied as in previous week, but still quite a number of arrivals. Steers towards the end of week were weaker by 10c per 100 lbs., but cows on the other hand after Monday stiffened and advanced from 10c@20c per 100 lbs. Anxious buyers in the market went out to meet the cars, and before cows were unloaded in the yards purchased them. Some few fancy cows sold at \$3.15. Among the other sales made: 276 head of 223 lbs. average sold at \$3.00;

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341 head of 795 lbs. average at \$2.92½; a bunch of 331 head sold at \$2.87½; Texas bulls of 240 lbs. average sold at \$2.50. The stocker trade was a dull one, too many offered, buyers too few, and towards close of the week prices stood 25c@40c per 100 lbs. lower, in fact, the common grades 50c at the break. Pretty good shipments were made, but with all that, speculators carried over to coming week 5,000 head being unable to place them. The heavy feeders met with ready sale, the great trouble too few of such, with a great quantity of light, thin, common cattle. 447 cars of stockers and feeders were sent back to the country, against 217 cars for previous week, and 369 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Among the outside purchasers of cattle: Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 884; Dressed Beef Co., 443; Hall, 552; Ackerman, 294; Wolf, 153; Omaha Packing Co., 278; Swift, 100; Armour, 213; Cudahy, 51; Hammond, 186; Kraus, 529; Michael, 224.

Monday receipts, 11,295 head; Tuesday, 14,902 head; Wednesday, 6,746. On Monday two-thirds of the receipts were in the Quarantine Division and very few corn fed cattle. This enabled the sellers to maintain prices on beef cattle; on Tuesday, however, the large receipts of corn fed cattle, being an unexpected supply, enabled the packers to be more discriminating in their purchases, and they succeeded in making prices from 20c@25c per 100 lbs. lower on the general run of beef offerings. On Monday the best offering of steers of 1,392 lbs. average sold at \$5.80, while on Tuesday a better grade of steers of 1,414 lbs. average sold at \$5.75. Fat cows are still in short supply at 1,300 lbs. average selling at \$4.35. Some native heifers of 703 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.30. Bulls somewhat slow at 1,500 lbs. average tipped the market at \$4.15; to be sure this for a few fancy ones; \$3.50 bought a pretty good bull. Some Western steers of 1,287 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.15. Some good mountain Colorado steers sold at \$4.35; Western cows at \$3.00; Western heifers at \$3.30; range fed Texas steers of 1,298 lbs. average sold at \$4.75. The large arrivals in the Quarantine Division enabled the packers to be discriminating on their purchases, while the market on cows will be called fairly steady. Quarantine steers were weaker; 1,154 lbs. average sold at \$4.37½; quite a number sold at \$3.05 and some scattering sales at \$2.75; however, not many at the last figure. On the whole the decline was from 10c@20c per 100 lbs. Some Quarantine bulls of 1,045 lbs. average sold at \$2.55.

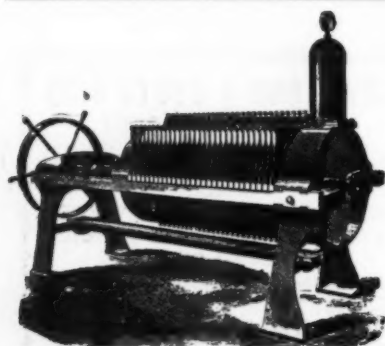
The bringing over of 5,000 stockers and feeders from last week's market had a depressing effect on such, the arrival fairly numerous, and the prices from 10c to 20c lower on stockers and poor feeders. Fairly fleshed feeders held their own pretty well, and a good demand for such.

**HOGS.**—The market closed last week with a decidedly lower tone from the start on Monday. Tuesday's and Wednesday's prices were on a level, but after that it was a steady decline each succeeding day. Heavy hogs on Thursday stood from \$5.12 to \$5.22½, declined on Friday about 7½c per 100 lbs., and were not much better on Saturday. Medium packers on Thursday stood \$5.10 to \$5.17½, and closed Saturday at \$5.05 to \$5.10. Light hogs on Thursday \$5.10 to \$5.20; closed Saturday from \$5.05 to \$5.12½. Taken as a whole, the market showed a decline of from 15c to 20c per 100 lbs. on the general run of heavy and medium hogs, and 12½c to 15c per 100 lbs. on the lighter grades. Outside shippers for the week, 6,032 head.

This week receipts: Monday, 1,167 hogs; Tuesday, 6,900; Wednesday, 4,899, and the market opened on Monday with so few on hand that the general run of the packers were not buying, as there was not enough in sight to go around. Prices for heavy hogs about \$5.05, with bulk \$5 to \$5.10. On Tuesday there was a little better spirit in the market, the quality was satisfactory and the speculators and shippers helped up to slightly higher prices. So far \$5.15 obtained for some good heavy hogs, bulk of the offerings selling from \$5.07½ to \$5.15. Outside demand for light weights made the market strong on sorted lights, selling at \$5.15. Prime pigs were scarce, good prices paid, while the commoner grades rather slow.

**SHEEP.**—During past week Western lambs and sheep were in large supply. Lambs more numerous, so that prices weakened 15c to 20c early part, but this loss recovered later on. Mutton sheep from start to finish higher in values, so that 10c to 15c higher at close. Stockers and feeders were, as usual, short supply, and readily commanded strong prices. Among the sales towards close of week may be noted: Native lambs, of 66 lbs. average, at \$5.75; 123 N. M. yearlings, 82 lbs. average, at \$4.50; 419 Colorado yearlings, 99 lbs., at \$4.45, and brisk; 476 Utah sheep, 104 lbs. average, at \$4.30.

This week.—Monday's receipts, 3,086; Tuesday's, 5,051; Wednesday's, 2,755. The offerings were mostly Utahs, and were of fairly good quality—quite a number from Oregon. The demand was good for all the better grades. A weakness in price of the commoner grades. Stocker and feeder market strong, in small supply. Among the sales we notice: 403 Utah lambs, 65 lbs. average, at \$5.50; 998 Utahs, 66 lbs., at \$5.40; 199 Utahs, 60 lbs., at \$5.35, and 577 Utahs, 58 lbs., at \$5.30; 426 Utah muttons, 105 lbs., at \$4.25; 666 same, 107 lbs., at \$4.25; 236 Oregon lambs, 89 lbs., at \$3.65, and 437 Oregon muttons, 90 lbs., at \$3.65.



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## THE RECIPROCITY TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GER- MANY.

The Chamber of Commerce of Frankfurt-on-Main publishes, monthly, official communications on commerce and trade. In the number of July 28, they expressed their opinion on the recent commercial treaty between the United States and Germany in a remarkable way, which deserves mention as an official expression of the second largest German Chamber of Commerce. We give in the following a translation of the article mentioned:

The relations of Germany to the United States were, as it is well known, heretofore rather disagreeable in reference to commerce, and caused a friction which exerted an unfavorable influence on the commercial relations of the two countries, especially of Germany. It is gratifying that the frequent exertions for the formation of a secure commercial basis for both countries were finally crowned with success. On July 10 of this year a treaty was agreed to which formed the first important step to a commercial affiliation of the two countries. According to said treaty German merchandise shall receive the same custom favors by the United States which have been granted by the same to merchandise from France, Italy and Portugal. The German Empire received thereby, finally, the right of the most favored nation, which was constantly disputed before that. The German Empire interpreted the old commercial treaty between Prussia and the United States of the year 1828 in such a way that the United States were recognized among the most favored nations. The German Government applied, therefore, the German Conventional tariff to merchandise coming from the United States. The United States of America, on the other hand, did not accept the same interpretation of the Convention of 1828, stating that this convention was concluded with Prussia only, and could not be applied to the new Empire. Germany was thereby excluded from the reductions in duty which the United States granted to other nations. In that way certain branches of the German export trade were seriously injured as the United States by specific reciprocity treaty with France, Italy and Portugal had granted these states a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. Members of our Chamber of Commerce, especially exporters of wine, frequently filed complaints with us on that account. The new reduction in duties is, therefore, of especial benefit for our district, principally for said exporters. Besides wine, also exporters of spirits, of art and architectural objects and a few other articles of merchandise of less importance will be benefited by the new treaty. It must be admitted that these groups of merchandise are

not of too great an importance in proportion to the general enormous commerce between the two countries. The treaty, therefore, does not signify a material achievement of importance, but it is a step in the direction of an improvement of the commercial relations between the Empire and the United States, and must, therefore, be greeted with satisfaction.

## THE MEXICAN-CHINESE TREATY.

The following trade provisions are in the new Mexican-Chinese treaty ratified on Dec. 14 last, and now in force.

The import duties imposed in the United Mexican States on the produce of the soil and industry of China, and in the Empire of China on the produce of the soil and industry of Mexico, shall be no other nor higher than those to which the same produce of the most favored nation are or may be subject.

The same principle shall be observed in regard to exportation.

No prohibition nor restriction of importation or exportation shall take place in the reciprocal commerce of both countries, unless it be likewise applied to all other nations, except for sanitary motives or for the purpose of preventing the propagation of epizootics or the loss of crops, or also in view of events of war.

The merchant vessels of each of the contracting parties shall be at liberty to frequent the ports of the other open to foreign commerce or that may hereafter be opened.

(This does not apply to either's coastal trade.)

This treaty shall be engrossed in the three languages Spanish, Chinese and English; the Spanish text shall be observed in Mexico, the Chinese text in China, and, in case of disagreement, the English version shall be decisive.

This treaty shall remain in force for ten years reckoned from the day of the exchange of ratifications. The high contracting parties can, at the expiration of that time, propose modifications by means of a notice to be given six months in advance; and if neither of them should do so, the treaty shall continue to remain in force in all its provisions until the expiration of one year after one of the parties has expressed to the other its intention of terminating it.

## COMMERCIAL METHODS IN AUSTRALIA.

Consul F. W. Goding, Newcastle, writes to the State Department as follows:

I wish to call attention to the rules governing trade between Great Britain and these colonies. If American shippers desire to build up an export business with Australia, they must remember that the following customs prevail:

(1) Most Australian business houses have their own branches in London, doing all their British and foreign buying; or they have an agent or buy direct from the manufacturers.

(2) Terms of payment are arranged in several ways. Where branch houses are established, the suppliers deliver their orders at the ship's side, handing the buyer the ship's receipt with their invoice. The accounts are then payable in thirty days less a discount of 2½ per cent, or in seven days less 3 per cent. This custom also applies to agents' transactions, where, of course, the agent receives a commission for his services. Where there is neither a branch office nor an agent, a letter of credit is, as a rule, established with a banker, and the suppliers' draft against documents at 90 to 120 days after sight is paid, the charge for exchange being paid by the buyer here.

(3) Another system is for the merchant here to instruct his banker to receive documents for any shipments, naming the firm supplying, and to pay cash for the face value, collecting the money from the merchant here on receipt of documents by mail. This is done only when buyers and suppliers are well known to, and on the best terms with, each other.

(4) Another custom prevails by which an indent is forwarded direct to the supplier or manufacturer, with instructions to present documents at a bank or office and obtain from 75 to 80 per cent. cash, and to draw at 60 to 120 days for the balance, including prepaid freight. This, as a rule, applies to transactions between people not so well known to each other.

(5) In some instances, merchants will remit a bank draft (for the estimated value of an indent) direct to the supplier, with the object of getting extra discounts; but this is done only when the merchant has plenty of spare cash and the supplier is well known and has the reputation of being absolutely safe.

(6) One other method is employed in first transactions only. Either a bank reference, a letter of credit, or a draft for the full value of the purchase is demanded as a mark of good faith, pending proof of the position of the buyer.

There are times when special arrangements are desired for special countries; but, as a rule, the above covers all wants, and a London or New York draft on any bank of good repute is considered as good as gold.

I have gone into detail in this matter because I am sure that unless our exporters study the methods employed by British merchants, they will never build up a great export business here. I firmly believe that our export business depends upon a thorough knowledge of the principles stated above.

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# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**TALLOW.**—Despite the reports from the West that there has, latterly, been more done there, that some round lots have been taken by the Marseilles market, and that, in consequence, by that much, depleted supplies and somewhat steadier holding of them, we cannot see any exhibition of greater steadiness in the Eastern markets. Indeed, up to this writing, in New York, affairs have been distinctly dull, and while at times a portion of the trade has thought that the "undertone was better," the fact remains that there is more of an effort than latterly to sell, and which meets with poor success. This will apply, however, to the general grades of tallow rather than to nice goods, as there is some special demand for fine lots, and which makes the holders of them a little independent over the otherwise exhibited situation. At the close of last week one line of 600 tierces city was sold at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ , for export, yet on Tuesday of this week, from another city melter's hands, 300 tierces were sold at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ , while upon the same day there was an offer to sell city in hogsheads at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ , by a melter without bringing out a bid, while the latest previous sale had been a resale at 47-16c, and which had determined the contract deliveries of the previous week. There was shown that buyers' views were certainly not above 47-16c, for hogsheads, notwithstanding tierced goods had sold at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ , and which usually makes hogsheads  $\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$  less, with a distinct preference now given the tierces on any demand at all, and by reason of the hot weather. It may be that demands will revive almost immediately with cool weather; the thought that way is strengthened by the consideration that there has been a remarkably long period of inaction on the part of not only exporters but home trade buyers. But it seems useless to expect healthier conditions of the tallow market so long as the present dullness continues over trading. Another poor feature of the tallow market is the fact that melters have sold very little of their productions ahead, and from this on accumulations will be making which will require an improved condition of trading to support the

prices. The export demands that have appeared in New York, however small they have been, showed no interest whatever from other than South American sources. The English markets are at a standstill over buying, and there is practically no desire to buy on the part of Germany. The London auction sale on Wednesday showed a pretty full offering, or a little over 2,000 casks, of which about 50 per cent. was sold, while its prices were quoted unchanged and the market there steady. The local soap demands are very small, and outside of the regular weekly deliveries on contracts, they are supplied just now, wholly with country-made. All buyers seem to be holding off for something more invigorating in general trade conditions, or for cooler weather and the opening of the fall trade. There is no snap to buying of soap, and the soapmakers wait for some improvement in their manufactured goods business before being interested in tallow buying, and particularly as they see that the exporters are dull in their interest over the market, and that they are not likely to have immediately competition. Up to the close of Wednesday's market there had been no sales of city in hogsheads for the week, and it was quoted at 47-16c@ $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ , with tierces at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ . Later reports will be found further along. The country-made is arriving moderately and taken up rather close, with sales of 250,000 lbs. for the week at  $4\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ , as to quality, and some exceptional goods bringing more money. The Western markets have had more activity on reported export buying while their tone is a little steadier. It is understood that Marseilles has taken a fair portion of the supplies traded in at the West, and that within the last two weeks they reach 3,000 to 4,000 tierces at St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ , as to quality. At Chicago, sales of 300 tierces city renderers at  $4\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ .

Later.—It appears that the business at the West has been larger than indicated by the above paragraph. The sales there within a couple of weeks have reached about 7,000 tes., of which 3,500 tes. at St. Louis, while packers grade in tanks has been sold as low at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$  in Chicago, and from  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$  the sales have been made generally, while all of it is reported for the Marseilles market, besides the buyer of these Western lots also took about 2,000 tes. at Eastern markets. These large purchases at a decline have not done more than to temporarily prevent fur-

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&  
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SOAP MATERIALS  
**Tallow**  
AND  
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NEW YORK

ther declines, as the undertone is rather weak. An improvement in the lard market, however, would probably steady tallow. Outside of the special demand referred to, conditions are very dull.

In New York on Thursday there was a refusal given on city in hhds. at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ ; it may be sold before night; otherwise the contract deliveries will go in at 47-16c for 250 hhds. to the home trade.

**OLEO-STEARINE.**—It has been hard to sell the stearine this week, because the lard market has not offered stimulating features to the compound makers. Yet at the same time some of the larger users of the stearine are rapidly absorbing the product on old orders for the compounds against which they had largely bought the stearine ahead at a lower price than that existing, while with this fact, in connection with lower cost cotton oil, they are able to sell at a profit with the lower cost than latterly of the compounds. Up to this writing only small sales of the stearine have been made, and at  $7\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ , including 25,000 lbs., which is the current asking rate.

On Thursday the market was steady in New York at  $7\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ .

**LARD-STEARINE.**—The consumption is not large as the refined lard trading is only moderately active, yet it seems to be sufficient to use up all offerings of prime, while the price of it stands well up to some profit on the cost of its production about  $8\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$  quoted.

**GREASE.**—A somewhat unsettled market still prevails. The exporters do not care to do much, either here or at the West, during hot weather, particularly as there is no stimulus to trading from the condition of other markets, and the general home demands are remarkably sluggish, alike for those of other fats. "A" white quoted at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ , "B" white at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ , yellow at  $4\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ , home at 4c@ $4\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ , and house at  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ . There were 750 tierces taken for Marseilles. At Chicago quotations are \$3.60@3.87½ for brown, 4c@ $4\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$  for yellow and  $4\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$  for white. Sale of 100 tierces brown at \$3.60.

**WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.**  
383 WEST STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK

TALLOW

**SOAP MATERIALS**

GREASE

....CHEMICALS....

CAUSTIC SODA  
BORAX

COCOANUT OIL  
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI  
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL  
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



**GREASE-STEARINE.**—There is not much doing, and on any effort to sell the product market values are a little uncertain. The supplies on offer are not large, although demands have been slow for a long time, and because the makes are moderate on the slow requirements of the oil. White quoted at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{7}{8}$ c, and yellow at  $4\frac{5}{8}$ c.

**LARD OIL.**—Buying by the larger manufacturers has been a little more liberal lately, because they are beginning to have livelier times in their manufactured industries, but as well from the fact that they have been conservative buyers for so long a time that they need more of an accumulation of the oil. Then, again, the lard market has been fairly well supported and the cost of the oil has been considered very reasonable, particularly as there has been some little competition to sell it. Our local dealers are also buying a little more freely for distribution. Quoted at  $53\frac{3}{4}$ @ $54$ c.

**CORN OIL.**—There is rather more interest from shippers, and some contracts are being made for future deliveries, while the jobbing business is also slightly improved; quotations are  $\$5.75$ @ $\$6.00$ , for large and small lots.

(For Friday's closings see page 42.)

### PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* The Princeton Creamery, at Princeton, Ia., has been destroyed at that place.

\* S. G. Srisovich's packinghouse at Soquel, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, about  $\$5,000$ .

\* Mr. Carlson, of Fairview, Ore., purposes building a cheese factory at that place in the immediate future.

\* The International Packing Company, Sioux City, Ia., has bid on  $\$250,000$  worth of goods for the United States forces in China.

\* J. L. Kerchival's packinghouse at Grand Island, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. A lot of stock was also lost in the conflagration.

\* Gibbs & Robinson, Lancaster, Ky., have sold to Eastern buyers 140 export cattle averaging 1,600 lbs. each. They were shipped from the Blue Grass State to New York, thence to England.

\* The Dairymen's Association of Klecknersville, Pa., has been incorporated to manufacture butter. Corporators: J. H. Scholl, W. E. Williamson, P. A. Graver, Edward Lilly, A. C. Young.

\* The Sioux City (Ia.) plant of the Cudahy Packing Company has received an order for 200,000 lbs. of canned corned beef and 57,600 lbs. of canned roast beef, to be shipped to China for the United States forces there.

\* J. L. Anderson & Son's Company, packers of canned goods, has been organized at Mount Holly, Pa., with a capital of  $\$50,000$ . Corporators: A. A. Anderson, H. W. Peterson, Mount Holly; R. D. Brown, Philadelphia.

\* E. P. Byrne, of Mildred, Tex., has sold a bunch of fat cows to James Benton, of Corsicana, the price paid being 3c. per 100 lbs. He also sold the same party a bunch of fat hogs over four months old, weighing 200 lbs. each, at  $\$4.25$  per 100 lbs.

\* E. K. Pond, prominent in the provision-packing trade, died at his residence in Pondville, Mass., on Tuesday. He was born in Pondville fifty-eight years ago. For several years he was prominent in Chicago business circles, but some time ago he returned to Massachusetts.

\* Edward L. Swazey, a cattle commission merchant at Kansas City, is charged with irregularities in connection with cattle mortgages involving losses of about  $\$70,000$ , and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He is believed by some to have gone to South America.



Straight line track in position.

## THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patentees of

### ...The R. B. Interlocking Switch...

1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



Curve line track in position.

\* The packing plant at Des Moines, Iowa, in which Harry West is interested, is so far advanced that operations will begin in September. Since the resolution for the remission of taxes for a period of ten years passed the Council and Board of Supervisors every obstacle in the way of the enterprise has been removed, and the plant is assured as far as the local and foreign capitalists are concerned.

\* The State Board of Control of the State of Wisconsin recently let contracts for supplying meats for use at various public institutions under its charge. The price at which the contracts were given averages about  $\$6.60$  per hundred for dressed beef. The beef consumed at the asylum costs  $\$7.20$  per hundred. Sugar-cured hams are supplied for  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. The contract for furnishing meat to the Wisconsin institutions was secured by Chicago concerns.

\* Mayor Charles F. Ganthier, head of the Ganthier Pork Packing Company, Bristol, Tenn., is forming plans to increase the business to four or five times its present size. He will erect at once a large, modern building, fronting on Lee and Water streets, and being thoroughly adapted to the pork packing business. The new building will be constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, and will be 90 x 160 feet and three stories high. It will be provided with cold storage facilities, and will cost, perhaps, not less than  $\$25,000$ .

\* Philadelphia, Aug. 14.—After having taken its course through the different courts of the State from the Magistrate up to the Supreme Court, the "color" clause of the Pennsylvania oleomargarine law is about to reach the United States Supreme Court. The constitutionality of this section of the act has been confirmed by all the courts to which it has been appealed in the case of J. K. Vandye, who stands convicted of having sold oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter. The attorneys for the defendant have prepared the papers to take the case up to the highest Federal tribunal.

\* The joint committee appointed by the Council of St. Paul, Minn., to select a market site, has completed its report, which recommends the purchase of the Constano site, the one of which is given as 111,230 square feet, the assessed value  $\$55,960$ , the value of the improvements  $\$5,360$  and the cost of grading  $\$2,500$ , making the total estimated cost  $\$64,000$ . The committee also recommended

the purchase of the block bounded by Robert, Ninth, Jackson and Tenth streets, the area of which is given as 118,000 square feet, assessed valuation of the real estate  $\$67,560$ , and of improvements  $\$12,550$ , and the estimated cost of grading  $\$9,400$ . It is claimed by at least one member of the committee that the value of the improvements on this block is at least  $\$25,000$  to  $\$35,000$ , and on that basis the aggregate cost of the property ready for market purposes would be more than  $\$107,000$ . Although Alderman Knauff signed the report, he proposes to submit a minority report favoring the purchase of the Broadway site, which contains 102,000 square feet, is assessed at  $\$65,000$ , will cost nothing for grading, and contains few improvements of any value that will have to be paid for. Knauff claims that neither of the other two sites can secure the required two-thirds vote.

### CANADIAN LOBSTERS IN FRANCE.

Consul-General Turner writes from Ottawa, July 31, 1900:

The Department of Trade and Commerce here received yesterday the following cablegram from the high commissioner at London, under date of July 28, 1900:

Informed that tinned lobsters forwarded to France from Canada via New York after 15th ultimo no longer granted minimum tariff, owing to establishment direct line of steamers between Canada and France.

### "THE BIRD IS ON THE WING."

When the great Persian poet wrote the above line, he had no idea of applying it to a Pullman car, but the poet of the Pullman Company who names the cars seems to have adopted this idea, as the latest examples of Pullman design in parlor cars have just been delivered to the New York Central, and their names are Raven, Starling and Robin. They will be placed in service on the Empire State Express within a few days, and are as handsome as cars can be. It is difficult to add to the popularity of this most famous train, but if it can be done the Pullman people intend to do it, if the handsomest cars that can be built will accomplish that result.—From the Utica Daily Press.

## PUMPS

For Water, Lard, Tallow, Blood, and all Packinghouse Purposes.

Catalog on application.

THE SNIDER-HUGHES CO., CLEVELAND, O.

## HAS PERPENDICULAR SIDES



The unusual shape of the Burt Exhaust Head, having perpendicular sides instead of the regular cone shape, gives it the advantage of greater inside area and more room for steam expansion which prevents back pressure.

### THE BURT EXHAUST HEAD

though only on the market for a short time has already proved such a success that we have had to make extraordinary arrangements to keep up with orders.

THE BURT MFG. CO., Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of the Cross Oil Filter.

## INSPECTION AND ANALYSIS OF FEED STUFFS.

We present the following interesting analysis of feed stuffs made by the chemical department of the Maryland Agricultural College:

In response to the demand of the farmers of the State for the inspection and analysis of feed stuffs, especially concentrated feeding stuffs, the Maryland Legislature has passed such a law.

The necessity for such inspection is especially felt in connection with the use of concentrated feeds. These are feeds that are rich in protein. Protein is the nitrogenous ingredient of the feed and is the essential constituent for the formation of muscles (lean meat) and many other parts of the animal body which are rich in protein. The ordinary foods of the farm are deficient in this substance and in order to supply the deficiency the farmer and dairyman must resort to concentrated feeds. These are usually by-products, or the residue that remains from some manufacturing industry. Cottonseed meal is the residue of the seed after extracting the oil. Gluten is extracted from the grain in the manufacture of starch, etc.

### ANALYSIS OF FOOD.

Foods are analyzed for their proximate components, which in themselves are compounds, and not for the ultimate elements. Foods contain water, protein, either extract, or fat, crude fiber, starch, sugar, ash and some other substance in small amounts.

Water is always present. It may form 80 to 90 per cent., or even more, in green foods or fruits. The ordinary mill-feeds contain, generally, from 5 to 15 per cent. It is important to determine the amount of it present, when making an analysis, if the result is to be compared with other analysis, as the percentage of the other constituents vary according to the extent of the drying. Thus, if one takes 100 lbs. of green hay containing 10 lbs. of crude fiber the percentage of fiber is 10. If the hay now loses half of its weight in drying we have but 50 lbs. of the substance left, but 10 lbs. of it is fiber, or one now has 20 per cent. of fiber. Other substances present, except the water, are effective in the same way. The per cent. of water subtracted from 100 gives the per cent. of dry matter.

Protein is a term applied to a class of bodies resembling the white of egg. When dried they contain 16 per cent. of nitrogen. The amount of protein is obtained by getting the amount of nitrogen and multiplying this by 6¼. As a little of the nitrogen is present in other compounds than protein, the results obtained in this way are frequently termed crude protein.

Ether Extract consists largely or entirely of fats and oils; it is frequently called fat or crude fat.

Crude Fiber is the woody framework of the plant. It is insoluble in dilute acids and alkalis, and is less digestible, as a rule, than the other parts of the plant. Paper pulp, cotton, etc., are crude fiber. Fiber, or cellulose, is a carbohydrate.

Ash is the mineral matter or non-combustible part of the food. It goes to make the bones, teeth, etc., of animals.

Nitrogen-free Extract includes the soluble carbohydrates, starch and sugar, and also the organic acids, etc., when present. It forms a large and important part of ordinary foods.

Organic Matter, or combustible matter, includes everything enumerated above except the water and ash.

### USES OF FOOD IN THE BODY.

Under the title "Economy of Food," Prof. Atwater, regarding human food—and this applies equally well to cattle food—writes as follows:

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Food supplies the wants of the body in several ways. It either:

1. Is used to form the tissues and fluids of the body;
2. Is used to repair the wastes of tissues;
3. Is stored in the body for future consumption;
4. Is consumed as fuel, its potential energy being transformed into heat or muscular energy or other forms of energy required by the body; or
5. In being consumed protects tissues or other food from consumption.

### USES OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF NUTRIMENTS.

Protein forms tissue (muscle, tendon, etc., and fat) and serves as fuel.

Fats form fatty tissue (not muscle, etc.) and serve as fuel.

Carbohydrates are transformed into fat and serve as fuel.

All yield energy in form of heat and muscular strength.

In being themselves burned to yield energy, the nutrients protect each other from being consumed. The protein and fats of body-tissue are used like those of food. An important use of the carbohydrates and fats is to protect protein (muscle, etc.), from consumption."

The nutritive ratio is the ratio of the digestible protein to the digestible carbohydrates and fat. As fat represents 2¼ times as much energy as an equal weight of either protein or carbohydrates, it is converted to its carbohydrate equivalent by multiplying by this factor. To get the nutritive ratio, multiply the per cent. of digestible fat by 2¼, add the digestible carbohydrates and divide the result by the digestible protein.

In the case of concentrated foods the ratio is "narrow," in ordinary foods the ratio is "wide."

Careful experiments have shown that the best results are only obtained when the ration conforms, within reasonable limits, to the feeding standards.

The ration must be properly "balanced," i. e., have the proper nutritive ratio. Further than this, it must have sufficient bulk to properly distend the digestive organs of the animal, the ration must contain a certain amount of "organic matter," which is the total amount of the substance less the water and ash.

It is comparatively easy to compound a ration having the proper ratio of protein to carbohydrates and fat, but the third element of bulk complicates the problem considerably. It appears that the ratio which gives the best results in Germany has not been found the best in this country.

Suppose one wishes to compound a ration for dairy cows, weighing 900 pounds each. After one finds the amounts of the different food principles for each 100 pounds multiply this by 9 to get the amount per cow. Suppose one wishes to use fodder, corn and wheat bran. If, on first trial, one finds that he has too much protein, the amount of bran is reduced. After a few trials the correct result is obtained and the proper food for the purpose needed is ascertained.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

## PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

655,213. PROCESS OF EXTRACTING OIL. Clem Erisman, Decatur, Ill., assignor to Frank M. Pratt, same place. Filed April 25, 1900. Serial No. 14,228.

655,273. CAN OPENER. Bluford F. Pinnell, Vienna, Mo. Filed Jan. 25, 1900. Serial No. 2,783.

655,391. CHURN. Thomas J. Cheney, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to William R. Tucker, same place. Filed May 8, 1899. Serial No. 715,910.

655,448. TIN FOR INCLOSING PRESERVED PROVISIONS OR FOODS, ETC. Archibald W. Maconochie, London, England, assignor to Maconochie Bros., same place. Filed Aug. 5, 1899. Serial No. 726,244.

655,482. GLUE SPREADER. Charles E. Francis, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Nov. 16, 1899. Serial No. 732,212.

655,545. CAN TOPPER AND WIPER. William S. Bristol, Flat Rock, Ind. Filed March 19, 1900. Serial No. 9,204.

655,614. CAN AND MEANS FOR CLOSING SAME. George H. Dunbar, New Orleans, La. Filed June 25, 1900. Serial No. 21,528.

655,629. COMPUTING SCALE. Thomas A. Killman, Liberty, Tenn., assignor of one-half to Alvin E. Potter, same place. Filed May 17, 1900. Serial No. 17,038.

655,729. PRICE-SCALE. Orange O. Ozias, Dayton, Ohio; assignor to The Computing Scale Company of Ohio. Filed November 16, 1899. Serial No. 737,254.

655,871. CHURN. Abner B. Johnson, Springfield, Mo. Filed June 4, 1900. Serial No. 19,088.

655,899. PRICE-SCALE. Frederick L. Fuller, Trenton, N. J. Filed September 15, 1899. Renewed June 15, 1900. Serial No. 20,453.

655,966. WEIGHING AND RECORDING SCALE. Ralph P. Felton, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed February 3, 1900. Serial No. 3,763.

656,010. CHURN. Charles W. Bowling, Fulton, Mo. Filed February 16, 1900. Serial No. 5,445.

656,013. WEIGHT AND PRICE-SCALE. Clark Corbin, Carbon Cliff, Ill. Filed December 11, 1899. Serial No. 739,949.

656,063. TANNING APPARATUS. Adolph

## Perforated Metals

Aitchison makes  
over 600 varieties.

**FILTER PRESS PLATES**  
a Specialty.

**The Robert Aitchison Perforated Metal Co.,**  
Room 905, 303 Dearborn St.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Read The National Provisioner.



- E. Vidal, London, England. Filed November 14, 1899. Serial No. 736,990.
- 656,064. **TANNING APPARATUS.** Adolph E. Vidal, London, England. Filed February 17, 1900. Serial No. 5,648.
- 656,108. **CHURN.** William F. Gray, Millersburg, Ohio; assignor of one-third to Christian J. Fisher, same place. Filed December 28, 1899. Serial No. 74,853.
- 655,822. **FEEDING ATTACHMENT FOR MEAT CUTTERS AND SAUSAGE-STUFFERS.** Thomas W. Clements, Auburn, N. Y. Filed December 18, 1899. Serial number 740,702.
- 655,826. **GLUE POT.** Friman Kahrs, New York, N. Y. Filed August 19, 1897. Serial No. 648,762.

### Historical and Present Facts of a Big Market.

The big Smithfield market in London, England, was the site of a market for the sale of horses and cattle as early as 1150—a market continued in spite of its use at one time as a place of execution for criminals, at another for the burning of Christians, and at other times for tournaments and jousts—for seven centuries.

It was in 1852 that the live cattle market was removed to Copenhagen fields, and the Metropolitan Cattle Market was opened by the Prince Consort in 1855. The Central Markets, as they are to-day known, are a comparatively modern creation. They have arisen out of an act of 1860, authorizing the corporation to build a market for the sale of meat and poultry, and empowered the raising of £235,000 (\$1,175,000) for the purchase of property, and £200,000 (\$1,000,000) for the erection of the buildings. The markets were inaugurated in November, 1868.

The markets are more than self-supporting. They not only provide all the cost of up-keep, but furnish a profit. This result is achieved, although the act of 1860 fixes the rental at so much per foot superficial per week for each shop, and only authorizes a toll of half a cent on every twenty-one pounds of meat, etc., brought into the market, with power under certain conditions to raise the toll to half a cent on every fourteen pounds. The income from these sources more than suffices to pay the interest on the borrowed money, and to provide for the gradual repayment of the prin-

cipal sum. There are only weekly tenants of these markets, that is, for good cause, any tenants in the market may be dispossessed on one week's notice. There is no vested interest. That gives the corporation a very powerful control, and helps to secure a strict adherence to the regulations. There is no trafficking in the market holdings. It is true that these continue to run in families, but that is favored by the corporation. For example, if a holder die leaving a widow, the tenancy is continued to her. She may take a son or an old employee into partnership to manage the business, or a partnership may be formed by any holder with another party, but all such partnerships are investigated by the Markets Committee of the corporation—including an examination of the deeds—before they are recommended for confirmation by the corporation. Very seldom is a holding transferred to a stranger.

The Markets Committee is annually appointed by the Common Council from among its members. The chairman of it is chairman for one year only; unless owing to some special work in hand it is considered desirable to prolong his appointment for another year. But this can only be effected by the suspension of a by-law for which the sanction of the corporation has to be obtained. Then, no member can sit on the committee for a longer term than four years. That provides a succession of new blood, conducing to purity of administration. This new blood is added to from time to time by the fluctuations at the polls, when some of the members of the Common Council fail to obtain a "renewal of confidence" from their constituents.

### The Biggest Meat Market in the World.

The present London Central Market, Smithfield, which occupies part of the old Smithfield Market, founded in 1614, is the largest meat market in the world. The continuous growth of business in this market is shown by the fact that in 1869, when the market was first opened, 127,981 tons of meat were received; in 1879 were received 212,987 tons, and last year over 400,000 tons of meat. Of the meat received at the market in 1897, 109,978 tons were country killed; 79,383 tons town killed; 50,541 tons foreign meat; 73,905 tons American, and 79,500 tons from Australia and

## HERMAN BRAND, DEALER IN FAT, CALFSKINS, SUET and BONES

443 East 57th St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the City. Country orders Solicited.



**\$6.95 to \$99.75**

At from \$6.95 for a 100-pound house safe to \$99.75 for a very large double outside and double inside door banker public office safe, we sell the HIGHEST GRADE FIREPROOF COMBINATION LOCK SAFE MADE, letter your own or firm name on, and ship to anyone any place in the United States, payable after received. For \$23.95 we sell a good size safe for any store, office, factory, shop or hotel. We will save you more than one-half in price. For full particulars, special safe catalogue, special pay after received offer, etc., cut this notice out and mail to us. **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**

## A Five Dollar Safe

**PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS,**

**NEW YORK CITY,**

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers.

**Inspection Invited.**

New Zealand. The first supplies to the market from America arrived in 1876, when the deliveries weighed 5,513 tons, and they had in 1896 increased to 76,163 tons. Australian and New Zealand meat first arrived in 1881 the extent of 565 tons, while in 1897 the deliveries exceeded 79,000 tons. The average daily delivery in the market in that year was 1,289 tons, the smallest day's delivery being 325 tons and the largest 3,389 tons.—London Tit-Bits.

### MEAT CANNING.

**Sweet Breads in Cans.**

**XX.**

The heart sweet breads may be used for this purpose as well as the throat sweet breads. They are trimmed free of fat, placed in cold water and allowed to soak over night. When ready for cooking they are removed and cooked in water at 212 degrees for five minutes. They are then removed and treated in the following manner. Fifty lbs. of sweet breads are fried with 25 lbs. marrow fat, 3 lbs. sliced onions, 4 lbs. sliced carrots, 3 oz. whole allspice. They are fried 15 minutes, and the sweet breads separated from the vegetables and spice.

Into 1-lb. round, flat cans place 13 oz. fried sweet breads and 4 oz. soup, which is prepared as follows:

Twenty-five gallons of good beef essence are boiled to one-third of the bulk, and to this are added 1 gallon of sweet milk, 1 lb. salt, 5 oz. white pepper, 1 oz. mace, 1 quart mushroom catsup and 5 lbs. flour made into a batter. Boil the ingredients together in a jacketed kettle for 5 minutes, stirring briskly all the while. The soup is finally strained through a fine sieve. Thus made, the soup will be of the nice light color, which is necessary.

After the cans are filled with sweet breads and soup to weight, they are capped, leaving the vents open. The cans are then run into the retorts, where they are processed for 1 hour and 30 minutes at 3½ lbs. pressure. The exhaust of the retort should be kept closed during this period. When the required time has elapsed shut off steam and allow pressure to exhaust. The cans are removed, the vents quickly stopped and the goods re-

# Cottonseed and Linseed Oil Mill Machinery.

**FILTER PRESSES for all purposes**

Steam and Power PUMPS for All Purposes.

**BOILER FEED PUMPS, HYDRAULIC PUMPS, AIR PUMPS, VACUUM PUMPS.**

**AIR AND CIRCULATING PUMPS.**

**Jet—CONDENSERS—Surface.**

**AIR COMPRESSORS OF VARIOUS TYPES.**

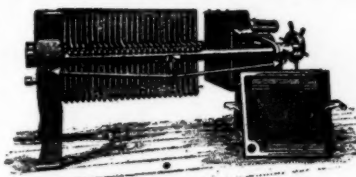
**FEED WATER HEATERS**

using exhaust steam, and supply boilers with pure hot water.

If interested in these lines, address

**THE STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE CO.**

290 Lehman Street.....DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.



# Swift's

The housewife is not buying ham or bacon or lard with her eyes shut.

She has too investigating a turn of mind for that.

The American housewife relies upon her own judgment. She approves or disapproves as she views an article.

Advertising will arrest a woman's attention quicker than a man's. That is the reason we spend so much money advertising Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon and Silver Leaf Lard. We know that advertising will make the housewife ask for them at the market. She is sure to be pleased with their quality and becomes a regular customer of the dealer who is carrying Swift's Premium goods.

It does not pay to push unknown goods. A dealer who does so is losing valuable time and valuable customers. No brands are better known than those bearing the name of Swift.

Swift and Company

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul



turned to retort, where they are boiled off 1 hour and 45 minutes at 8 lbs. pressure.

The cans, at the end of the required time, are removed from retort, and treated in the usual way—showered until cool, washed, labeled, etc.

### PURCHASING BONES.

It is a just observation that chemistry does not recognize that there is such a thing as a waste product, for she knows how to convert all by-substances into useful articles of commerce. This is especially the case with the debris of edible mammals, as they yield glue and bone products on a large scale. In the old days glue was prepared exclusively from hides and their clippings, but now bones are the chief raw material in the manufacture, and the manufacture of glue from skins is now a comparatively restricted branch of industry.

The following list of the products obtained from bones will give a good idea of their great importance from an industrial point of view. We have bone-grease, glue, bone-meal, spodium, phosphorus, various and numerous salts containing phosphorus, ammonia, bone-earth, bone-tar, illuminating gas and sundry other articles. It is not always advisable to prepare the whole list at the same factory, for in many districts some of them do not pay to manufacture, and in many, too, some of them can be more cheaply made from other materials than bones. The principal and most remunerative articles to be obtained from bones are bone-grease, glue and bone-meal. These have the advantage that any bones whatever can be used, and that the three between them exhaust the whole of the bones, so that there is absolutely no waste.

The value of bones, from a manufacturing point of view, says a German contemporary, depends upon their origin, age and degree of cleanliness. Three kinds are generally recognized—good, fresh town bones, good, dry miscellaneous bones, and horse bones, and all kinds of leg bones. The practice, however, varies in different countries, and we propose to give a short resumé of the various kinds. It rarely matters what particular part of the body a bone has occupied, and, commercially, it is usually impracticable to be always sure of the name of the animal. We now take the following ten sorts:

1. Raw bones fresh from the slaughter-houses and butchers (not horse bones from the knacker's) are the best of all, and of them ox bones hold the first rank. The bones of sheep, pigs, goats and calves come under the first head, but they are not so valuable as those of oxen. All these bones contain much water and weigh very heavy, but they are rich in fat and yield very superior glue.

2. Kitchen bones, from hotels, eating houses and private establishments. These, although they have been cooked, still contain 8 to 10 per cent. of fat. Such bones are more apt to be dried and cleaned in the country or in villages than in large towns, but, on the other hand, town bones are usually fresher, as they are not allowed to be kept so long. Kitchen bones are much inferior to fresh, uncooked bones for glue manufacture.

3. Bones gathered from dustbins and refuse heaps by scavengers. They are usually putrid, deficient in fat and bad for glue-making. In spite of the decomposition they have undergone, they, however, answer perfectly well for the production of bone-meal and animal charcoal.

4. Bones found buried. These have belonged to animals which have died a natural death. They are usually those of cats and dogs and other domestic animals. Such bones are very common in Russia, where they also include ox, camel and horse bones. In that country the manufacturers have to deal large-

ly with such bones, and usually make them into bone-meal.

5. Knacker's bones are usually horse bones, and fresh, or fairly so. The burial of slaughtered or naturally deceased animals not intended for food means great waste of valuable raw material.

6. Turner's waste, from places where bone and ivory are made into knife handles, pianoforte keys, buttons, etc. This is always clean and white, and is very good material, especially for the manufacture of gelatine. Staghorn may be included with it.

7. Animals' horns give a very pale glue, and plenty of it. But they are of very different values, those of sheep and goats being in small demand, while those of buffaloes and long-horned oxen are much sought for by glue makers.

8. Imported bones answer very well when they can be had cheap.

9. Fossil bones are of very small value, but may be used for phosphorous manufacture. They are imported from the Russian steppes.

10. The feet of the smaller animals, such as goats, sheep, hares, etc., come sometimes into the bone market. When properly cleaned they give good glue and plenty of bone grease.

The cleanliness of a lot of bones should be tested before purchase by washing a fair sample and finding the loss of weight which results. In purchasing bones from abroad regard should be had to the fact that although there is a lively demand for Bulgarian and Russian bones, some bad results have been got with the latter. Many of the bones had been already boiled, and many very different grades were mixed together. Bones should only be bought free at delivery station, and no payments should be made in advance, or delivery may never be received. There is much lack of good faith among foreign bone dealers.—Oils, Colours and Drysalteries.

### Answers to Correspondents.

(See Page 30 also.)

O. M., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—(1) The approximate yield of lard oil and lard stearine is 50 per cent. of each. These yields are largely governed by the market price of each product. (2) Tallow oil is made from rendered tallow in practically the same manner as lard oils. (3) Winter pressed neatfoot oil is made in a very cold atmosphere, the yield of low cold test oil being rather small. Winter pressed neatfoot oil may be made to stand a cold test of 14° F., but few manufacturers guarantee it below 20° F.

F. B., NEW YORK.—(1) The yield of tallow from the various parts of a slaughtered bullock depends upon how closely the fat is trimmed from the cuts and carcass for oleo oil. Further, whether or not the suet or kidney tallow is rendered into tallow or used for oleo oil. (2) The yield of oleo stock from choice caul fat is about 74 per cent. (3) The scrap remaining from oleo melting is utilized still further in the tallow tank.

"X-21."—Cottonseed oil has so many uses that it is impossible to enumerate them in a short space. The principal uses are for edible purposes and soap purposes.

C. C. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—(1) The price per ton of concentrated tankage—14 per cent. and 15 per cent. at \$1.75@1.77½ per unit ammonia—would be from \$26 to \$27. (2) Unless you have considerable tank water or are obliged for sanitary reasons to take care of it, the operation would hardly pay you. In the latter case, prevented from running it in the sewer, it would be an advantageous way to avoid trouble with the authorities.

"SOAPMAKER."—Snow white tallow will not always produce white soap, while on the contrary good tallow of yellowish color, if handled properly, will. If tallow, through ex-

posure to air and rancidity, becomes white, while it may appear all that is desired in color, when soap is made from it, the product will be "foxy" or undecided in color, being neither white nor yellow. It gives a very unsatisfactory soap, due to the large proportion of free acids present. It is, further, very hard to saponify and causes trouble in working.

### THE NEW PROCESS OF UNHAIRING SKINS.

The new Pullman process for the more rapid unhairing of skins is based upon the use of solutions of caustic soda and calcium chloride in place of the old lime pits. The prepared hides are placed in a 1 per cent. solution of caustic soda in a drum revolving 20 times per minute, the temperature being maintained at 35° C., and the machine being kept in motion for three hours. The skins are next taken from the tumbler and allowed to drain for some time, being then replaced in the tumbler with a ½ per cent. solution of calcium chloride, in which they are kept moving at a temperature of 35° C. for half an hour.

The unhairing of the skins thus treated is usually completed in five hours, while by the old lime-pit methods it required a fortnight to three weeks. The calcium chloride, in penetrating the skins, swollen by the caustic soda, forms, by double decomposition, common salt and caustic lime, which are deposited in the interior of the skin, the decided advantage over the old method being that these detrimental salts are much more rapidly and completely removed by washing in warm water than the calcium carbonate formed under the old conditions.

J. G. Parker states that a soluble soap is formed, which is dissolved in the cleansing of the skins and thus greasy leathers are avoided. He estimates that by the Pullman process the heaviest hides may be unhairied in from eight to twelve hours; that the dissolving of part of the skin and consequent loss in weight is avoided; that a considerable saving of water is effected, and also the pollution of the streams is reduced to a minimum.

The author of this article takes exception to Parker's statement that a soluble soap is formed by the Pullman process and believes that by double decomposition an insoluble soap is formed in the calcium chloride bath. He considers that the process does not in the least injure the hair, but leaves it in a condition suitable for the manufacture of felt and other similar fabrics. The process is now being used in many of the large tanneries in France and is giving the most satisfactory results.—F. Jean, in *Revue de Chimie Industrielle*.

### THE DUTY ON TALLOW.

Before the U. S. Board of Appraisers in New York, August 15:

Messrs. W. B. Summer & Co. imported at San Francisco a certain kind of tallow. A portion of the importation was returned by the local appraiser as "grease fit only for soap-making," etc., and free of duty under paragraph 568 of the act of 1897. The remainder of the importation was returned by the local appraiser as "tallow," and assessed for duty as such at the rate of ¾c per pound.

The importers claimed that this portion of the merchandise is also entitled to free entry under paragraph 568.

The board, in its decision, says: "The basis of the action of the Collector in assessing different rates of duty on the two kinds of tallow does not clearly appear, inasmuch as all of the merchandise in the importation is tallow, and it is well settled that the designation of an article by name and without words of limitation in a tariff act includes that article in all forms.

"We find that the merchandise in question is tallow and dutiable as such under paragraph 279 at ¾ of a cent per pound. The protest is accordingly overruled and the decision of the Collector affirmed."

# Cottonseed Oil

The National Provisioner is an Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**OLD CROP OIL LOWER AND DULL. NEW CROP HIGHER ON THE POORER COTTON CROP PROSPECTS, WHILE MORE URGENTLY WANTED BY EXPORTERS AND FEW SELLERS.**

There have been rather livelier features this week, without, however, marked activity to trading. Anything at all stimulating has been wholly in connection with new oil. It has been hard to sell old crop oil, while its prices are lower. Of the new crop months, and more particularly October, there has been shown greater unwillingness to sell. It is the October oil that is wanted chiefly, while bids for it have been steadily hardening. There are some points in Europe running short of the oil; they are struggling to hold out against paying the relatively high prices for old oil, while they feel that they can hold out to October and are disposed to meet the prices now prevailing for new crop for that month's delivery. These demands come from almost all sections of Europe, many of them are for only small lots, while others call for large quantities and imply that they as well consider the current prices for October oil cheap in consideration of the present prospects of the cotton crop, while in any event that they would not then, in October, have a market more in their favor in view of the small stocks of old oil and the probabilities that the price of it will go out upon a basis that will influence somewhat the value of the October oil. It has been considered this week, by the mills, a greater risk to sell October delivery at the going prices. That the cotton crop is late from two to three weeks has been generally known, while the extent of its outturn is now more uncertain than before. The less favorable government reports latterly concerning its prospects have been emphasized by private dispatches generally, and however fairly satisfactory the Texas crop promises, the nearer Atlantic sections have furnished relatively, with the previous week, much poorer prospects. There are not many of the mills that will talk the selling of October oil at all. They realize that any operations for that month would be wholly a matter of speculation, that seed is apt to be at high prices through it, and that it may be, as well, remarkably scarce, considering the lateness of the crop, while also realizing that planters will naturally go through a period of "stiff views," based upon their exalted ideas, by reason of the high values of their products through this last season, before they can be approached upon a conservative basis of trading values, and in association as well with the consideration of the present prospects of the crop. The sellers, however, do not feel that they are taking as many chances over November and December deliveries, and are a little disposed to sell these on the basis of the business of the week before, although towards the close these deliveries are also toning up in view of the firmer market on October delivery in connection with the influences referred to

as bearing upon it. There is another point to take into consideration concerning demands for new crop oil, and that is it is coming from some sources that are usually supplied by England; there is reason, therefore, for the belief that England is not willing to negotiate with buyers of the new crop oil at current prices. Indeed England has been a buyer here of the October delivery. Another feature about the inquiry for new oil is that the demands come in part from many small places abroad that want the goods for soap-making, and that in some degree have used other oils in relation to which cotton oil, on the present selling prices, of new crop, is cheap. The variations to the prices of this new crop oil will be found in the appended list of developments daily through the week. The old crop oil, spot, August and September deliveries, is lower, while it is hard to sell; while early in the week there were small sales of prime yellow for spot and August delivery at 34½¢ to 35¢, at no time has it been possible to sell large lots except at concessions from those prices, or at least not over 34½¢, and possibly 34¢. At this writing a line of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, August delivery, is offered at 34¢, and 1,000 bbls., for September delivery, at 34½¢. Then, again, at the same time, 34½¢ was paid for 250 bbls. August. The point about the old crop oil is that trad-

ing in it is very dull and that if any effort is made to sell it buyer's views have to be met; it has just now the disappointments from the situation of the lard and tallow markets; there are people with the belief that this old oil will do better in September; if it does it will have to come about from changed conditions of trading in associated fats, to greater firmness; this, however, is possible from statistical conditions of those products. The lard market has certainly been a disappointment to the trade, as statistically it is all right for higher prices; remarkably dull speculation in it and slack export interest has modified the influences of stocks of the product and the poorer corn crop reports. The tallow markets of this country are as well generally slow, outside of a special demand at the West for export, while the prices are hardly sustained after some concessions latterly. The situation as to prices on the several days since our last review was as follows: On Saturday (11th) the feeling was about steady, with 54½¢ bid for prime yellow for August, and 35¢ asked, although small lots were had at 34½¢, while October delivery was on offer at 30¢; there had been 600 bbls. prime yellow sold in New York for spot and August at 34½¢ to 35¢, and 2,000 bbls. do. for October at 30¢, while 600 bbls. winter yellow were sold at 33¢ to 41½¢, and 500 bbls. do. new crop, for fall deliveries, at 37¢. November and December deliveries of prime yellow were offered at 30¢. New Texas crude had been sold at 23¢. On Monday, the tone became a little firmer, especially for new crop deliveries, with increasing demand from exporters for new crop deliveries, more particularly from England, with a readiness to pay 30¢ for prime yellow in New York, and some bids advanced ½¢ or to 30½¢. The sales were 250 bbls. prime yellow, October delivery, at 30½¢; 700 bbls. do., November and December deliveries, at 30¢; and 600 bbls. do., on spot,

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

E. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

## KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners' " Oil,  
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,  
Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

### SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

**Kentucky Refining Co.,**  
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Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.



at 34½@35c. New crop crude in tanks, which, on Saturday, was offered at 23c, was held at 25c. The Hull (England) market was advanced 3d, and quoted at 23s. The cable from London quoted linseed oil 3d up and to 33s 6d. On Tuesday, the tone of the market on new crop was quite firm, with indifferent offers to sell it, while there was some export demand, particularly on English account, for the fall deliveries, with 30½c bid for October delivery of prime yellow, and 30c bid for November and December deliveries, while spot and August, however, was weaker; it was offered at 34½c. Sales were 700 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 34½@35c, and 700 bbls. do, for November and December deliveries, at 30c. On Wednesday the tone further improved on October delivery of prime yellow in New York, for which 31½c was bid, while November and December deliveries had 30c bid, and small sales at that; there was a bid of 34½c for 250 bbls. prime yellow, for August, and again offers to sell at 34½c, while small lots on the spot were sold at 34@34½c; there were sales of 300 bbls. prime yellow, on the spot, at 34@34½c, and 300 bbls. do., for November, at 30c.

On Thursday there was an unsettled and weak market for old oil, while spot and August was quoted nominally 34@34½c for prime yellow, it is a fact that 300 bbls. prime yellow were offered for September at 33c, and 500 bbls. good off yellow, also offered for September at 33c, while 32½c was bid for both. New crop is offered sparingly; 200 bbls. prime yellow for oil sold at 31c, but 31c is further bid; November and December at 30.

(For Friday's closings see page 42.)

#### SWIFT'S WOOL AND OTHER SOAPS.

Wool soap which is known throughout the country by reason of the large amount of advertising given it is a high grade laundry and bath soap, manufactured by Swift and Company, of Chicago. Since this company purchased from Messrs. Rawworth, Schodde & Co., the trade-mark of Wool soap showing the picture of the babies, one of which "wishes his mamma had," there has been a marked improvement in the odor and general appearance of the soap, as well as the stock.

This company's highest grade of laundry soap is "Swift's Pride." This is a pure tallow soap. "Old Mill" is the next grade which is a high grade grease soap. "Snap" is the next grade. This is a cottonseed oil foots stock. Swift's washing powder is high grade, and has quite an extensive sale.

The concern also does an extensive business in special brands, putting up powders and soaps under the buyers own brand.

The immense soap plant in Chicago for Swift and Company in course of construction will be second to none in the country in capacity and equipment. When this factory is completed, the company will make a full line of perfume toilet soap, and known to the trade as "Milled Soaps," also a line of cold made. It was expected that the factory would be turning out toilet soaps two months ago, but the completion of the building was delayed through various causes, so that it was not ready at the time anticipated. When finished it will be a model soap factory in every particular, and a credit to its proprietors. This factory will very soon be ready to begin operations.

For the production of their various kinds of toilet soaps, the best foreign and American skill and science will be employed without regard to cost.

The Fertilizer Manufacturers' Association of the West held the second day's session of its annual convention at the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, recently.

#### COTTONSEED MEALS.

This well-known material is derived from the seed of the cotton plant. This comes from the boll covered with a coating of white down known as "linters," which, being removed by a special process, leaves the seed covered with a thick, hard, black coating or hull, containing the embryo or meat. In the process of manufacture of cottonseed oil, the hulls are removed by machinery, the meats cooked in a large kettle, and, while still warm, wrapped up in hair cloth and subjected to great hydraulic pressure in order to remove the larger part of the oil. The pressed board-like cake is then broken and ground, forming the bright lemon-yellow meal. Undecorticated—that is to say, unhulled—cottonseed meal has been found in New England markets in years past, and has been reported, though not found, in Vermont. Cottonseed bran, so-called, was sold here some years ago. The former goods carry but two-thirds, and the latter less than one-third the protein that a good grade of cottonseed meal should have. Adulterated meals containing considerable amounts of finely ground hulls have been found in three of the New England States, but not thus far in Vermont.

Forty-four samples representing seven or more brands have been analyzed. Six were of unknown origin and one bore no guaranty. They averaged 45.28 per cent. protein and 11.24 per cent. fat, extremes being 50.19 and 40.13, 18.33 and 8.10 per cent. respectively. Relatively low protein contents were, with one exception, linked with relatively high fat percentage indicating incomplete extraction of the oil in the process of manufacture. Six samples were found to be short of protein guaranty, but one being seriously deficient; five were low of the fat guaranty, each of which was high of average in protein. The only serious protein shortage—3 per cent.—was in a sample with an extraordinary fat percentage. This goods had evidently been imperfectly pressed. Every sample of one brand ran notably high of average. It is apparently made of an extra quality of seed or is better extracted, or both. No adulteration appears, all samples, possibly with one exception, being of good quality so far as chemical composition is concerned.—Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 78.

The export of deerskins from Uruguay is small, and consists almost wholly of skins sent down the river from Paraguay. In 1895, the total export was 6,154 kilograms (13,567 pounds), valued at \$1,848; in 1896, the export fell to 2,978 kilograms (6,565 pounds), of \$875 value; and in 1897, the export was 10,509 kilograms (23,168 pounds), valued at \$3,153. For the fiscal year 1898, the export of stag and carpincho skins to the United States was \$8,948, exceeding by over \$6,000 the shipments of the year previous. For the past two years, the exports have been taken almost exclusively by European houses, that market apparently being deemed the most advantageous to the Uruguayan seller.

Thorner & Schoenberg's soap factory at South Main street, St. Louis, Mo., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$5,000.

The Scott Fertilizer Company, at Elkton, Md., has purchased property adjoining its plant for \$2,500.

**W. W. LEWIS,**  
 MERIDIAN, MISS.  
 Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products.  
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Aug. 11, 1900, are as follows:

	PORK, BARRELS.		Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 11, 1900.
	Week Aug. 11, 1900.	Week Aug. 12, 1899.	
U. Kingdom...	2,429	1,185	52,380
Continent...	494	702	29,086
S. & C. Am...	369	194	19,015
W. Indies...	2,143	1,196	81,438
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies...	263	20	7,193
Other countries	15	81	1,383
Totals .....	5,713	3,378	190,495

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 11, 1900.
	Week Aug. 11, 1900.	Week Aug. 12, 1899.	
U. Kingdom...	16,790,789	20,142,621	548,390,295
Continent...	1,077,100	1,760,664	83,203,129
S. & C. Am...	39,200	125,450	3,876,205
West Indies...	277,375	171,500	10,295,324
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies...	1,200	16,000	58,650
Other countries	166,200	56,350	935,100
Totals .....	18,351,864	22,273,185	646,758,703

	LARD, LBS.		Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 11, 1900.
	Week Aug. 11, 1900.	Week Aug. 12, 1899.	
U. Kingdom...	3,600,912	4,872,503	211,544,409
Continent...	3,731,340	3,912,086	249,283,547
S. & C. Am...	124,705	662,000	16,683,710
West Indies...	512,300	229,660	23,208,735
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies...		700	155,689
Other countries	105,010	22,910	2,486,290
Totals .....	8,074,267	9,700,759	503,362,380

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Aug. 11, 1900:

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York....	3,128	5,620,750	4,955,560
Boston.....	1,329	7,556,850	1,250,420
Portland, Me..			
Philadelphia..	962	1,294,265	549,785
Baltimore....	200	773,965	589,335
Norfolk.....			
N'port News..			
New Orleans..	94	201,225	168,085
Montreal.....		2,904,779	561,082
St. John, N.B.			
Totals .....	5,713	18,351,864	8,074,267

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 11, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1898, to Aug. 12, 1899.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	38,099,000	46,409,600	8,310,600
Bacon & ham, lbs.....	646,758,703	733,468,072	86,709,369
Lard, lbs.....	503,362,380	565,442,722	62,080,342

#### CENTERS EXPECT FEWER HOGS.

South Omaha.—Best advices, 100,000 less than last year.

Chicago.—About 15 per cent. less than last year.

Kansas City.—Average opinion, 5 to 10 per cent. more.

St. Joseph.—About the same number as last year.

East St. Louis.—Expect 10 to 15 per cent. less.

Milwaukee.—Expect about 10 per cent. less.

Sioux City.—Expect 15 per cent. more.

Cedar Rapids.—Expect 20 per cent. less.

Marshalltown.—Much less.

Ottumwa.—Ten per cent. less.

Bloomington.—Expect a falling off.

Peoria.—Expect about 10 per cent. less.

Read The National Provisioner.

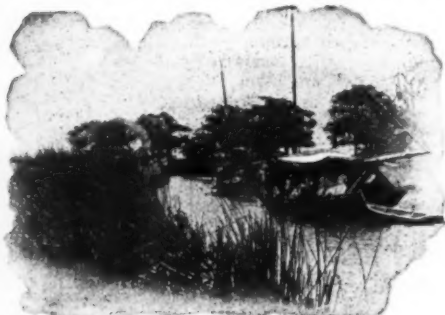
**ELBERT & GARDNER,** 11 Broadway, New York,  
 EXPORTERS OF  
**COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC.** CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.....

## OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

XIX.

An observant traveler leaving Kansas City on a Santa Fé train for the South or the West is at once struck by the rich alluvial lands which stretch out and around the city



DOWN A CHOCOLATE BAYOU.

and smoothes itself away to the low horizon which chops off the plains under his vision. If he is in a reflective mood this traveler will mentally drop himself back in Kansas City and remark: "This great live stock center and meat mart is the natural result of these broad prairies of grass and roving herds of cattle." If he cares to cogitate, he will be led on to visions of greater fame for these rich acres and for the active commercial city which attracts the products of these lands.

In the meantime the train races along, the traveler lounges back in his easy reclining chair, reads behind all of this remarkable progress and development—which dates but a few years back—and then looks in amazement at the revelations about him.

I did the very things which I have imputed to the stated traveler. An easy-going, rapid-flying, comfortable Santa Fé train out of Kansas City to California, Texas or any other Southwestern point lulls the passenger into a reposeful, reflective mood, and seems to pleasantly draw on his attention to the diorama which it wheels into his view.

At an eating station in prohibition Kansas our train stopped for supper. The night was dark. Some passengers expressed more than a veiled disgust at the "dryness" of the place; nothing to drink but water and aerated stuffs. An opposition lunch bell rang mysteriously out in the dark. Beyond it flickered a couple of lurid and suggestive lights upon a slight incline. A half dozen thirsts approached the ringer of the bell. He was an old man. His standing away off down there in the dark, alone, had a suggestion of suspicion about it. The leader of the six cautiously approached him and whispered through the silent darkness:

"The low tone won his confidence.

"Good evening, gents," he answered in a low, affable tone. "What can I do for you?"

"What's the bell for?"

"Lunch, up there. You've plenty of time, gents, an' 't'll cos' you less'n ha'f of down there."

"We don't live here," remarked the spokesman, getting bolder. "We're on our way to the convention of the National Live Stock As-

**NOTE.**—Col. Hobbs' articles on "Our Great Meat Kingdom in the West" were begun in the March 24, 1900, issue of *The National Provisioner*. To-day's article is the nineteenth of the series. The Western series, before completion, will treat of stock conditions and give a review of provision factories that do not slaughter.

sociation at Fort Worth, and we thought that, possibly, you might know the pipe line connection with Texas. We're awfully thirsty."

"I know your feelin'," said the old man, drawing into the bunch and getting confidential, "I am a Kentuckian myself."

He was the only "Blue grass" in the crowd, but the sympathetic thought of thirst naturally suggested Kentucky and the old man's nativity.

"There's plenty 'round here if you strike th' right trail. Jes' follow me, gents, an' you kin git all y' want of any kind."

Twenty minutes of revel told that brief tale of Western hospitality, and explained the ringing of the mysterious bell in the blackness of a Western prairie night. To the "lunch" was added hot biscuits, honey, cakes and other "frills." It was a sumptuous affair, that "thirst lunch."

"When ye're comin' this way agin, gents, 'r any 'r y'r frien's, jes' tell 'm t' come t' th' bell 'n foller me. Good night."

The bell ceased, the train shot into the night and rumbled through the blackness, but the "pipe line" connection was intact, for the half dozen had established a "joint" in the sleeper, and thereby freshened and invigorated the

Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations opened to receive the new civic invasion. In all fully 15,000,000 acres of land were taken up in about five years by bona fide settlers. But the fame of this fine country had got abroad, and the rush for land continued. Wagon after wagon arrived and camped upon the border of other reservations which it was hinted might be thrown open. There had gathered on the south border of Kansas a homeless, landless multitude awaiting no other thing than the word to rush upon the "Cherokee Strip," which had been asked for. In 1893 Congress heard the appeal of these tenters, and gave the signal to break camp for the in-rush for the land which was thrown open for occupation. The famous rush which then followed is a matter of history. In that stampede of a determined army of 30,000 farmers bent on securing a home each out of the 5,000,000 acres of rich land opened for settlement history has many sad and more heroic deeds to chronicle. I will not repeat them here. But the great rush to the Cherokee Strip gave Oklahoma 30,000 excellent farmers, and added to its industrial energy. The United States Government has now purchased the rich reservations of the Kickapoos and the Wichitas, which will be opened to



WAY DOWN SOUTH IN THE LAND OF COTTON.

subsequent diversions with which gentlemen are wont to while away the ante-midnight hours of an all-night express train ride.

Oklahoma! Such memories! Who ever said "Oklahoma" and did not see at the mere mention of the name memories of Indians, cowboys, border murders, trains of land boomers and all the excitement of frontier life arise?

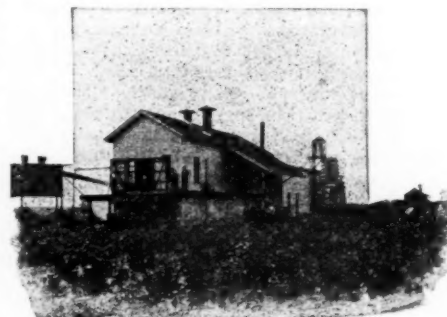
Oklahoma! Let me stop and make a few observations about this wonderful piece of American territory which even now is worthy of Statehood.

The Territory of Oklahoma need not rest its right to a place in history upon memories of Indian wars, bloody encounters among outlaws of my own race; nor upon the rifle and the knife in brigand fights. Oklahoma's true fame comes of its rich lands, which lie between the fertile States of Kansas and Texas.

Prior to 1889 this vast area of land was occupied mainly by Indian tribes, who indifferently tilled it while the eager American longed for a home on a quarter-section (160 acres there. Our Government, heeding this craving, first threw open a huge block of many millions of acres. These were at once eagerly taken up. More sellers came. To give them homes the Iowa and Pottawatomie reservations were opened for settlement. Still the howl came for more, and the white wagon—the "prairie schooner"—of the home seeker hovered along the western horizon in search of a home in this prairie wilderness. The

another anxious army of settlers as soon as the allotments are made to the Indians in severalty.

There are other reservations amounting to about 4,000,000 acres, for which a new army



A COTTON GIN SEPARATING THE SEED.

of settlers is longing. But at present the widely known Oklahoma "boomers" now rest upon 20,000,000 acres of Uncle Sam's farm. Thus have been located over 100,000 families, upon its own farm.

Fruit growing, grain farming and live stock raising are three items which first claim the attention of the new recruit.

The Indian Territory as it now exists comprises the lands of what are known as the five civilized nations of Indians. This Territory



has an area of 31,000 square miles. The remainder of what was the old Indian Territory was set up by Congress into Oklahoma Territory. It comprises an area of 38,000 acres now settled by 18,000 Indians and about 300,000 whites and negroes. The two territories are often confused. In the new territory are the unopened reservations of the following tribes of Indians, viz.: Poncas, Otoes, Missourias, Kickapoos, Wichitas and Kiowas-Comanches-Apaches. The whites build up settlements thickly. Oklahoma County, for instance, has a population of 37 people to the square mile, while Kansas has only 17½ and Texas 8½ to the square mile.

Railroads penetrate every important section of this country. The country has a genial climate, is well watered by rivers, creeks and agreeable rainfalls, and has those natural endowments which attract and hold a sturdy yeomanry for a lifetime.

indications suggested the entrance into Texas our young empire within a great nation. Overcoats were discarded at Kansas City and needed no more, even though wintry blasts were howling in other parts of the country. I have not the space to write an industrial history of Texas. I can only give a menu of some of the startling things about Texas, a State which can feed, house and clothe its own people.

Texas is the biggest State in the Union. It is five times as large as England, and four times as large as our New England.

There are over 3,000,000 people in Texas, and they are the cream native development, and the best industrial spirits from other States.

To sit on a school bench and bound Texas sounds like reciting the boundaries of an empire. Through its vast interior the steel pulse of the Santa Fe's giant system beats, and its

land than flat-bosomed Kansas; a larger coal area than Pennsylvania; could produce more iron ore than Alabama, and excels New Hampshire in its granite.

Texas produced 17,000,000 bushels of oats last year. In Texas it is said that cotton is king. Beef seems more king than cotton, and the live stock importance of this State is rapidly increasing.

Last year Texas had 5,234,000 head of cattle. At a low valuation of \$20 per head this means \$105,000,000 worth of cattle. This State also had 3,000,000 hogs and 2,500,000 sheep, or nearly 11,000,000 head of edible live stock, or nearly two head to every man, woman and child in the State.

Texas sent last year 164,085 cattle, 19,333 calves and 65,111 sheep to the Kansas City market alone, Kansas and Missouri only sending more beeves to that market. When it is considered that Texas is one of the



SOME OF SANSOM'S PRIME TEXAS BEEVES.

In Kansas corn is king. In Texas cotton is king. In Oklahoma three kings—corn, cotton and wheat—rule as an industrial regal triumvirate.

In naming its counties, Oklahoma has introduced the municipal novelty of designating some of them with the alphabet, like "M," "N," "P," "O," etc. Some day "N," "P," or other letter may be translated into the name of some famous citizen of Oklahoma who shall help to make more history and greater fame for his native land.

Oklahoma, though young, is taking a hand at the growing and feeding of live stock. Her beeves, hogs and sheep are yearly becoming more and more known by packers. Her grain crops are looked forward to by feeders of prime beeves.

Oklahoma produced 2,315,000 bushels of wheat in 1894 and 16,203,000 bushels in 1899. This Territory had no record of corn production until last year, when the crop amounted to 10,133,000 bushels. In 1897 Oklahoma had 25,536 sheep, and 33,094 in 1899; 208,234 cattle in 1897, and 333,971 head last year; 78,514 hogs in 1897, and 89,891 head in 1899. For a young country it is "heaving ahead."

Muskite, rolling black prairies and other

trunk line is one of the great aortas of the "Lone Star" State's remarkably healthful commercial life.

Texas produces more rice than South Carolina, which was, until recently, our banner rice State. Texas produces more sugar and sorghum than Louisiana, which is believed to be the home of sugar and molasses.

Texas produces more wheat than most States. Texas produces 82,000,000 bushels of corn. Texas has 400 acres of sea coast; has 9,000 miles of railways and an area of 265,780 square miles; equal to the size of the Austrian empire, and greater than the area of Germany. A rough rider would have to travel 4,000 miles to inspect a boundary fence which ran around the border of Texas.

There are nearly 300,000 farmers settled on their own land and tilling its soil in Texas. Texas grows about 3,000,000 bales of cotton annually and 3,000,000,000 lbs. of cottonseed.

Texas has accumulated a permanent school fund of nearly \$20,000,000, employing nearly 15,000 teachers to "teach the young idea how to shoot." There are 38,000,000 acres of the public domain of the State surveyed for the permanent school fund. Texas has greater oak forests than West Virginia; more prairie

young States its wonderful development becomes even more a matter of surprise. It is said, as illustrative of the fertility of Texas, that if a practical man take ten acres of land and 600 of the best laying hens, combine them with his skill, he can clear \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year by raising his own feed.

What Texas ranges and Texas feed stuffs do for cattle is shown in our illustration, in connection with this article, of some of the sleek, fat, prize-winning steers of Marion Sansom, president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. These prime steers were fattened at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, through whose courtesy we print this excellent half tone, showing the many meritorious qualities possessed by those fine animals which make such superb beef.

"You can grow most anything in Texas, most anywhere," an enthusiastic native said to me one day, and he was not far wrong.

A typical Texas farmer said:

"When I came here, as I tell you, I had \$485. Well, I have paid for my land, and I have bought more land. I have spent \$2,000 in improvements in the way of houses. I have raised my family. I have sent my sons to Georgetown University and had them educated. I sent my daughter to Granbury Col-

lege. I've had money in bank, and I've been offered \$16,000 for the farm."

A huckster farmer said that he realized as follows: Strawberries, \$250 per acre; snap beans, \$60 per acre; cabbage, \$100 per acre; green peas, \$100 per acre.

Texas has a great past, a great present, and Texas will have a greater future.

The meat and provision markets keep their eyes and their ears on the looks of things in Texas, and Texas gives the beat, largely, to the cotton oil pulse. I left the State with regret.

### Answers to Correspondents.

(See page 25 also).

"SHEEP RAISER," MONTANA.—(1) The cases of death following the use of sulphur and lime dip on sheep are very few compared with the deaths which have been known to follow the use of certain proprietary dips on the market. By making your own dipping solution you have the advantage of knowing that there are no poisonous materials in it, which is more than can be said of some proprietary dips. (2) We sent you full directions and formula by mail.

S.—Regarding your questions about hogs: (1) There may be such a thing as the hog being still in the joints after scalding. This would occur naturally when "rigor mortis" sets in. If the hog was not properly stuck it might occur that it still had life and was in convulsions while scalding. (2) The only rule we know of for sticking hogs is to do it properly, that is, without shoulder sticking and to sever the aorta with a single stroke.

C. J. ALLEN.—(1) We can make the analysis of your cocoa shells in a few days after receipt of sample. (2) Cocoa and chocolate are frequently adulterated with starch, or other farinaceous material.

### U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, August 9, 1900.

In the case of A. Weil & Brother, New York, the merchandise in question is wet-salted hides. In letters transmitting the protests the collector states that as there was no specification of charges upon the invoices, the weight stated therein was treated as a gross weight and comparison was made between the invoice weight and the United States weighers' return of gross weight.

The protests claim that the weight on the invoice is the net weight, and that the collector should have compared the net weight returned by the weigher with the weight on the invoice.

An inspection of the invoice shows that as to each item there is given a gross weight in kilos and the tare deducted therefrom, and that the difference is plainly stated upon the invoice to be net weight. The tare consists of salt plainly indicated upon the hides solely for purposes of preservation, as it is not practicable to import green hides without salting them. Testimony taken by the Board shows that the salt is worth a mere trifle, hardly a cent a pound, and that after the hides are imported they are sent to the tanner who removes the salt and throws it away. The Board does not think that the fact that the cost of salting was not separately stated among the other charges, justifies the collector in treating the invoice weight as gross weight when the invoice specifically describes it as net weight.

The protests are sustained and the collector should reliquidate the entries on the basis of the net weight as returned by the United States weigher.

# Hides and Skins

## CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The tone of the market is rather stronger than it has been. The receipts and kill are large, though not more than adequate to the demand. There have been fully 100,000 killed at the four points during the past week. Prices are at least nominally high, though the generous supplies render their maintenance a question of extreme doubt. The only feasible basis for an advance in hides would be an increased demand and better prices for leather, which prospect seems rather remote at present.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have moved in substantial quantity at 10½¢@11¢, and some of the packers now demand 11¼¢.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, sold to the number of 6,000 at 10¢. They are in very fair supply, and some holders demand ¼¢ more.

**COLORADO STEERS.**—About 5,000 moved from 9½¢ to 9¼¢. Despite the early prospect of increased receipts, some of the holders demand 10¢.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in some quantity at 11¢, though some holders now demand 11¼¢. Light are in generous supply.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, are rather an indifferent factor. They are in accumulation, the only sale of consequence being 2,000 at 10¢.

**BRANDED COWS** are in generous supply, and offer at from 9½¢ to 9¼¢.

**NATIVE BULLS.**—A small quantity moved at 9¼¢. They are not an important factor in the present situation.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Both dealers and tanners are operating conservatively, the principal operator being out of the market. This conservatism on the part of buyers is no doubt founded on an expectation of further decline, though opinions on this subject naturally differ. The situation as a whole is apathetic. We quote No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are rather a vague quantity, sales ranging from 8½¢ to 8¼¢, with the usual allowance for second selection; 8¼¢ is not a popular price, as it is above the views of many of the larger buyers.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are in fairly active request at 8¼¢, the present offerings being of superior grade.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** are, in the ordinary selection worth from 7½¢ to 8¢, which prices are nominal.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have moved from 7½¢ to 8½¢ for the two selections. This variety went mainly to one buyer, whom it is said would not be inclined to duplicate his purchase.

**NATIVE BULLS** are salable at 7¢ flat. Some are being held for more money.

**CALFSKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., continue a weak feature at 9¼¢.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., have sold at 9¢. Superior offerings are held at 9¼¢@9½¢.

**DEACONS** move at 50¢ to 70¢.

**SLUNKS** 25¢@30¢.

**HORSEHIDES** have sold in a small way at \$3.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market is generally well sustained with a fair demand. We quote:

**COUNTRY PELTS** \$1.10@1.20.

**COUNTRY SHEARLINGS** 42¢@45¢.

**PACKER LAMBS** 70¢@80¢.

**COUNTRY LAMBS** 50¢@60¢.

**PACKER SHEARLINGS** 60¢@65¢.

## KANSAS CITY.

Up to the hour of going to press with this form, our report had not reached us.

## BOSTON.

Tanners are holding off in an evidently well-founded expectation that buffs will decline to even money in September. Brokers are soliciting bids of 8¼¢, and would be glad to sell at the price. Tanners are fairly well supplied. New Englands have declined to 8¼¢.

**CALFSKINS.**—There is a fair demand, and liberal receipts are anticipated in the early future.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The prices on low grades continue prohibitive. Native skins have the call.

## PHILADELPHIA.

There is very little doing, and tanners, while showing increased interest, are not disposed to increase their purchases. There is no change in prices, which in most cases are purely nominal.

**CITY STEERS** 8½¢@9¢.

**CITY COWS** 8¢@8½¢.

**COUNTRY STEERS** 8¢@8½¢.

**COUNTRY COWS** 7½¢@8¢.

**BULLS** 6½¢@7¢.

**CALFSKINS** held at the late decline.

**SHEEPSKINS** are about the best feature of the market.

## NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES** are active out of all proportion to the demand and prices obtainable for leather. The present offerings are of a superior sort, and tanners are availing themselves of the improved quality, and have absorbed practically all the July and most of the August take off. Hides have been marked up owing to the recently increased demand, and the appended quotations reflect the situation.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 10½¢@11¢.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS** 9½¢@9¾¢.

**SIDE-BRANDED STEERS** 9¢@9¼¢.

**CITY COWS** 9½¢@9¾¢.

**NATIVE BULLS** 8½¢@9¢.

**CALFSKINS** (see page 37).

**HORSEHIDES** \$2@3.25.

## SUMMARY.

That the Chicago packer hide market has appreciably gained strength is obvious, as the sales are fully adequate to the kill, and at least nominally higher prices prevail. The leather situation could hardly be less favorable, so that there seems to be little basis for expectation. It is true that some sales have been effected at a fractional advance, which is probably owing to the superior quality of present offerings. Receipts of cattle are very generous, which is another condition which would militate against the preservation of high prices. The larger operators are manifesting but little interest in the country market, and dealers are holding off in anticipation of lower prices. Trading has naturally been limited, though there are those who claim to believe that there will be no further recessions. Boston brokers continue to angle for bids at 8¼¢, but tanners in that section are wary, as upper leather values



are in easier tendency, and there is a general anticipation that buffs will go lower in the early fall, besides which a majority of the tanners are well supplied. The Philadelphia market is nominally sustained, and it is claimed that the Quakers have an increased confidence in the situation. New York tanners have been operating liberally, and all of the July and most of the August take off has been moved. The New York leather situation continues unpropitious.

#### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11c$ ; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{4}c$ ; Colorado steers,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10c$ ; No. 1 Texas steers,  $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{4}c$ ; No. 1 native cows,  $10c$ ; branded cows,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}c$ ; native bulls  $9\frac{1}{4}c$ .

#### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs.,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{4}c$ ; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs.,  $8\frac{3}{4}c$ ; branded steers and cows,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8c$ ; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8c$ ; native bulls, 7c flat; calfskins, for No. 7,  $9\frac{1}{2}c$ ; kips, for No. 1,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}c$ ; deacons,  $50$ @ $70c$ ; slunks,  $25$ @ $30c$ ; horsehides  $\$3$ ; country pelts,  $\$1.10$ @ $1.20$ ; country shearlings,  $42$ @ $45c$ ; packer lambs,  $70$ @ $80c$ ; country lambs,  $50$ @ $60c$ ; packer shearlings,  $60$ @ $65c$ .

#### BOSTON—

Buff hides,  $8\frac{1}{4}c$ ; New England hides,  $8\frac{1}{4}c$ .

#### PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}c$ ; country cows,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8c$ ; country bulls,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7c$ .

#### NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11c$ ; butt-branded steers,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}c$ ; side-branded steers,  $9$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}c$ ; city cows,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}c$ ; native bulls,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9c$ ; calfskins (see page 37); horsehides,  $\$2$ @ $3.25$ .

#### HIDELETS.

San Francisco's importations of hides have appreciably increased during the past week.

It is rumored that A. B. Clark & Co., the Peabody (Mass.) sheepskin tanners, have taken the first loft at 29 Spruce street, New York.

J. R. T. McCarroll, treasurer of the American Leather Company, 16 Spruce street, New York, will sail for Europe on the Cymric next Tuesday.

The Edith and Mary, one of Harburger & Stack's vessels, arrived here from Central America on the 11th inst. with a substantial cargo of hides and skins.

Six carloads of machinery for the Wharton (Tex.) cottonseed oil mill have arrived at that place. Two of the three buildings there are now nearing completion, and the third, of brick, is well under way, Manager Forgason being authority for the statement that by September work will be completed.



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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

#### CUSTOMS DUTIES AND HIDE IMPORTS.

In regard to the need of revision of the Customs Administrative Law, as evidenced by the recent petition to the Treasury Department, one of the most experienced customs officials of New York said:

"I believe that the Board of General Appraisers should be made the final arbiter, not alone for the Government, but also for the merchant; in other words, it should have the right, on application and proof by the importer, of deciding that merchandise has been overvalued quite as much as deciding that it has been undervalued, and that importing merchants should be able to pay duties on the actual market value, as found by the appraisers, with the distinct proviso, of course, that the burden of proof of overvaluation should be upon the importer.

"In the case of hides it is a practical impossibility in most cases to obtain a reliable foreign basis of quotation, and I question very much whether using their privilege of availing themselves of all proper means the appraising officers do not merely take the New York price on the date of shipment and by deducting freight, insurance, etc., and figuring the mint value of silver currency in the country of shipment, thus obtain the foreign market value on the date of shipment. Such a basis of calculation, when you consider that the importer is subject to penal duties, if his merchandise is undervalued even 1 per cent., and that he can obtain no rebate if his merchandise be overvalued, certainly indicates a condition requiring adjustment. And there is this additional feature involved in many invoices of imported hides. The silver currency

of the country of export is probably in every case 10 or 15 per cent. more valuable on a commercial basis—that is, on a gold standard basis of exchange—than the value of that currency as published periodically by the Mint Bureau here. It is quite apparent therefore that if the appraising officers compute the foreign market value from the price here and figure the silver currency at the mint value they are going to show a very decided undervaluation in invoices based on the commercial value of silver. There has, in fact, been a considerable amount of trouble to importers from this very cause.

"I certainly think that if the returns of the appraising officers were made the basis of assessment of duties that the revenues of the country would not suffer and the importing business of the country would be saved a great amount of unnecessary embarrassment."

#### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: John Henry Flahire, by C. A. Marcotte.

Visitors at the Exchange: F. B. Gresler, D. C. John, Milwaukee; G. E. Marcy, Paul Hamill, Chicago; W. S. Morrill, Cincinnati; F. D. Hurd, Louisville; T. M. Tobey, Milwaukee; Jas. B. Taylor, P. L. Elwell, La-Crosse; E. J. O'Connor, Indianapolis; W. H. Pindall, Hannibal, Mo.

The repeat orders for Cross oil filters, manufactured by the Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, were as large and numerous in July as their best month in '99, and the increase over the midsummer months of a year ago is quite extraordinary.

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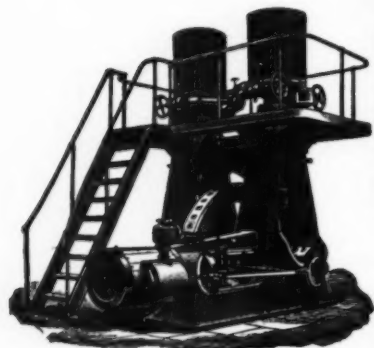
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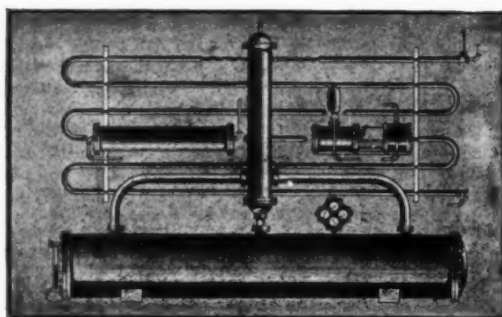
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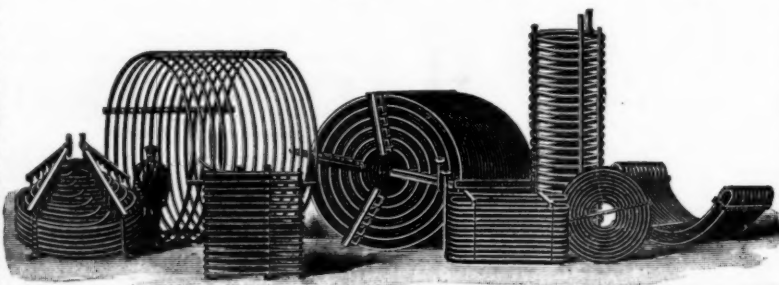
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# Ice and Refrigeration

—The McJunkin-Straight Dairy Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., has been incorporated with \$150,000.

—The city of Philadelphia is contemplating the building of a municipal ice manufacturing plant to cost about \$40,000.

—The Indiana Manufacturing Company, of Peru, Ind., which operates the Howe factory, said to be the largest industry in that city, has 526 employees on the pay-roll. In September 100 more men will be added.

—The property of the Crystal Ice Company, of San Antonio, Tex., has been sold by Receiver, A. Holmgren to the two principal stockholders of the old company, for \$20,000. The property was disposed of at public sale, and Ed. F. Glaze former manager, has resumed charge of the plant.

—L. G. Bowers, of Columbus, Ohio, is working on the Baltimore City Council with a view to having the city build a municipal ice plant. Mr. Bowers is willing to put up such a plant. Mayor Hayes thinks it a good idea. The old effort to have the city build such a plant fell through.

—Charles J. Ferrin, Jr., managing director of the People's Co-operative Ice Company of New York, announced Tuesday that the subscription books of the company would be closed Wednesday night. The venture has been a success, Mr. Ferrin says, and the stock sold more rapidly than was expected.

—The Squaw Lake Ice Company, of Pater-

son, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Corporators: William A. Graham, Archibald H. Smith and others. The principal offices of the company are at 129 Market street, Paterson, N. J. The prime movers are George V. Spangemacher and William J. Barbour, of Haledon, N. J.

—The Crystal Ice Company, of Norfolk, Va., has been granted a charter. The company is composed of many of the leading business men of that city, who will begin the erection of the plant immediately. One hundred tons per day will be the output. The capital stock of the company is from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and these are the officers: C. A. Woodward, president; James E. Etheridge, vice-president; Washington Taylor, secretary and treasurer; C. A. Woodward, James E. Etheridge, Washington Taylor, R. P. Voight, Herbert L. Smith, N. Beeman and Thos. H. Willcox, directors. The charter of this company also allows it to furnish cold storage as well as manufacture and sell ice.

## KINGS COUNTY REFRIGERATING CO.

The following petition has been prepared for signature by the tenants of Wallabout Market and the citizens of Brooklyn: To the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned citizens and residents of the Borough of Brooklyn and city of New York, do hereby petition

your honorable body to grant the application of the Kings County Refrigerating Company for a franchise to run their refrigerants through the streets and public places of the Borough of Brooklyn for the purpose of supplying cold storage and cold air wherever required in the said borough.

This company has erected at an expense approximating \$300,000 a plant in the immediate vicinity of Wallabout Market, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and it is a representative institution of the city. It is prepared to furnish the market at once with cold air for all purposes at a reasonable price, and to extend its system throughout the city.

In view of the great advantage to the city and the progress of its business we ask that this application be speedily granted.

The franchise which the Kings County Refrigerating Company seeks is, according to papers prepared by its counsel, the right of the company for a period of twenty-five years to open and use the streets, parkways, public places, market places and buildings, to lay and maintain pipes and all appliances necessary for the conveying of refrigerants to the buildings in Brooklyn for purposes of refrigeration, with the right, on a fair revaluation, to a renewal thereof for a period of twenty-five years additional. It is provided that the Kings County Refrigerating Company shall pay the city of New York 2 per cent. of its gross income from all business derived from customers. Upon the termination of the franchise the city has the right to buy the entire plant.

The Osceola (Ark.) cottonseed oil mill has purchased the sawmill and gin of Spann & Woods at Luxora, Ark., for the purpose of enlarging its business.



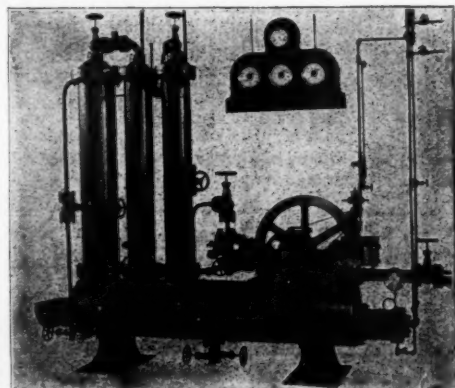
# P&B PAPERS

"SIX-TEEN YEARS STANDARD" is the "Nutshell"

history of the P & B Insulating Papers. Provisioners, Cold-Storage and Refrigeration who have used them, are living references. They know the lasting qualities of the P & B Papers. Proof against moisture, heat, steam, acids, alkalis, gases, etc., they are a guaranty of perfect insulation, and they are tasteless and odorless. We've books on the subject. Care to read 'em?

CHICAGO 189 Fifth Ave. NEW YORK 89-95 John St. THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY, FRANK S. DE RONDE CO., 48 No. 4th St., Phila., carry a stock.

PAUL M. WATSON



## Our Mighty Midget Ice and Refrigerating Machine

OCCUPIES LITTLE SPACE,  
DOES GREAT WORK.

Designed specially for packinghouses, hotels, creameries, small refrigerating plants.

MACHINES ALL SIZES.

## HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1900 Catalogue on Application.



AUTOMATIC REGULATOR.  
Regulates flow of weak liquor to absorber.

**PACKINGHOUSES,  
RENDERING WORKS,  
LARD REFINERIES,  
SAUSAGE FACTORIES,  
MEAT MARKETS,  
PROVISION DEALERS,  
COTTON OIL MILLS,  
SOAP WORKS,  
HIDE DEALERS,  
FERTILIZER WORKS,**

in all parts of the civilized  
world are reached by one  
paper only .. .. .

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

As to its standing, value and circulation, ask the nearest packing-house or rendering works.

Our market reports are **THE STANDARD** in the United States and Canada.

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Rialto Building

## REFRIGERATING PLANTS

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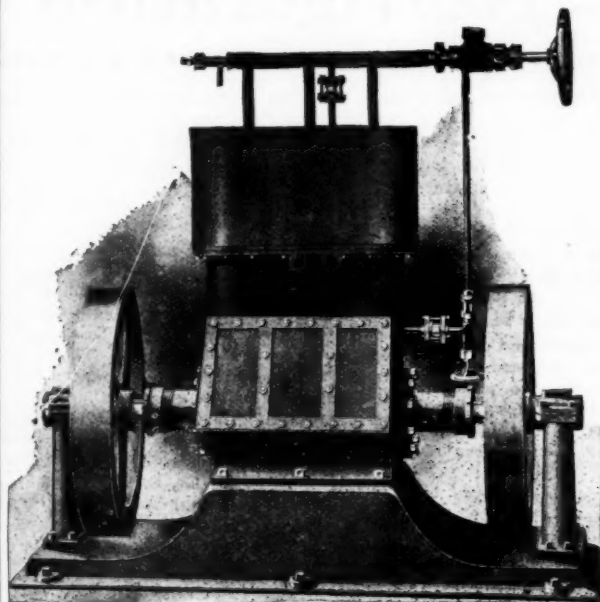
**Butchers,  
Packers,**

**Cold Storage  
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**Restaurants,  
Hotels, &c.**

Special attention  
given to Small Plants  
for Markets.

**One to Thirty  
Tons.**



**GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,**

35 OSCEOLA STREET,

OSHKOSH, WIS.

### STOCK IN AUSTRALIA.

A correspondent from Australia writes us as follows:

First. There are not now 60,000,000 sheep in all Australia, whereas there were more than that number in New South Wales alone six years ago. The shortage has been caused by deaths from drought and the shrinkage is still proceeding. This accounts for the absence of exports. As I write now there are not enough fat sheep in New South Wales to supply local requirements and exports will probably cease for several months. There are a few favored patches of country where rains have fallen but the big grazing areas are still drought stricken. Australia looks always more to wool than to mutton for profit and Merino sheep are kept as long as they will carry a decent fleece. Cross breeds are scarce and are sold younger for mutton.

Second. Cattle raisers and feeders. We also have the two classes, as very few breeding stations ever fatten. The drafts of 3, 4 and 5 year old bullocks are sold by the breeders to graziers on the coast and fattening plains where herbage of all sorts and grass grows luxuriantly (many feet high) in good seasons. I do not contend that grass-fed beef can ever attain the finish of the stall fed bullock, but under good conditions here it runs very close. Were this not the case feeders here would have had to adopt your methods ere this, and in New Zealand they do so to a very considerable extent, owing to colder climate.

Our feeders generally receive their drafts of store bullocks for fattening from the breeders in very low condition, that does not detract from the quality of the beef when the

low conditioned steer becomes a prime fat bullock.

### PEPTONIZED FOOD IN CHINA.

Medicine food has from time immemorial found a place in Chinese gastronomy, and physicians have been well acquainted practically with the use and preparation of peptonized foods, while among ourselves this knowledge has only been developed within the last twenty-five years, says the "London Caterer." We have deduced it from scientific principles; the Chinese, by slow experience, have arrived at nearly the same results. Thus, they employ the pepsin-bearing portion of a pig's intestines, i. e., tripe, in the preparation of meat for those troubled with indigestion, and the process recommended is as accurate a description of the manufacture of a peptone as could be given by anyone knowing nothing of chemistry or of physiology. The knowledge of what we call artificial digestion runs largely through all Chinese cookery. They have employed the gizzards of the bird kingdom even more liberally in their cooking than they have the tripe, and regard it, as is the scientific truth, as the most valuable of all animal tissues. Their expertness in this direction could be shown by a hundred other examples, and many of their articles of diet and the culinary methods they follow might profitably be adopted in more advanced communities.

The Virginia State Fertilizer Company will soon build a \$60,000 fertilizer plant at Lynchburg, Va.

## PIPE COVERINGS **Steam and Brine.**

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

**ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren St., New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.**



## THE BROWN BOOK.

# THE MANUFACTURE ...OF... GLUE AND.... GELATINE.

A Book that will be Welcomed by Every Glue-Maker and Gelatine Manufacturer.  
A Practical Treatise on the Subject, containing Valuable Articles by Acknowledged Experts.

A Book that no Glue-Maker or Gelatine Manufacturer should be Without.

The Book includes a List of the Manufacturers of Glue and Gelatine in the United States and Canada.

The following subjects on the manufacture of Glue and Gelatine will be exhaustively treated.

Points on Glue-making.  
About Glue Stock.  
About Liming of Glue Stock.  
Glues for Various Purposes.  
Waste of Glue Material.  
Points. About the Water for Glue Factories.  
About Coloring Glue.  
Clarifying Glues.  
Glue in Coolers.  
About Drying of Glue.  
About Nettings for Drying Glues.  
About Bone Glue.  
The Cooking of Various Cattle Bones for Glue.  
The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths.  
The Temperature for Cooking Glue.  
The Bleaching of Glues.  
Preservatives for Glue.  
About the Foaming of Glue.  
How to Make Sweet Glues.  
About New Glue Tests.  
Recent Improvements and Inventions in the Manufacture of Glue.

About the Cracking of Glued Joints.  
About the Cutting of Glue.  
About Hair from Glue-making.  
Utilization of By-Products in the Manufacture of Glue.  
The Evaporation of Glue in Vacuum Pans.  
The Use of Vacuum Pans for the Concentration of Glue Liquor.  
About Evaporators.  
Glue Tests.  
Test for "Sweetness."  
Shot Test.  
The Manufacture of Pigs' Foot Glue.  
The Body Test.  
Spandau Test and Other Tests for Adhesive Strength.  
Foaming Test for Glue.  
About Dissolving of Glue and Preparing Same for Use.  
About Isinglass.  
About Raw Material for Making Gelatine.  
Cooking of Gelatine.  
How to Economize Acid in Leaching Bones for the Manufacture of Gelatine.  
Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine.

ADDRESS,

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK:  
150 NASSAU STREET.

PRICE, \$10 PER COPY.

# New York Markets

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liver'p'l, Glasgow, Hamburg, per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Oil cake	15/	15/	20
Bacon	15/	22/6	26
Lard, tierces	13/	22/6	26
Cheese	22/6	30/	2 M.
Butter	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	15/	22/6	26
Beef, per tierce	3/	4/6	26
Pork, per bbl.	2/3	3/3	26

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, August 3/4½. Cork for orders, August 4/1½.

## LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AUG. 11.

	Beeves.	Cows.	C'lvs.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,762	22	1,470	35,623	11,944
Sixtieth St.	5,058	221	6,001	4,303	
Fortieth St.					13,372
W. Sh. R. R.	3,329	58			
Lehigh Valley	1,856				3,010
Weehawken	300				
Halt. & Ohio				2,164	
Scattering			90	75	

Totals	13,314	301	7,760	42,065	28,326
Totals last wk.	12,080	283	7,872	49,505	26,806

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO AUG. 11.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Nelson Morris	309		9,165
Armour & Co.		65	2,000
Swift and Company		65	4,034
Schwartzschild & Sulberger	580		3,100
J. Shamberg & Son	910		
W. W. Brauer Co.	200		
W. A. Sherman	200		
G. H. Hammond Co.			1,150
Miscellaneous		20	

Total exports	2,265	20	19,449
Total exports last week	5,571	55	18,296
Boston exports this week	2,517	1,500	11,900
Philadelphia exports this wk.	350		1,400
Baltimore exports this week	950		
Portland exports this week	214		
N'port News exports this wk.	250		
Montreal exports this week	5,355	1,541	
To London	3,285	207	7,420
To Liverpool	5,339	2,837	24,220
To Glasgow	1,149		
To Hull	200		
To Bristol	450		
To Manchester	511		
To Southampton			1,100
To Newcastle	257		
To Cardiff	350		
To Bermuda and West Indies	180	20	

Totals to all ports	11,901	3,061	32,749
Totals to all ports last week	12,694	4,247	37,425

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	45.00	a	\$6.20
Medium to fair native steers	5.15	a	5.55
Common and ordinary native steers	4.35	a	5.10
Oxen and stags	2.40	a	5.00
Bulls and dry cows	1.75	a	4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.00	a	6.00

## LIVE CALVES.

The prices of live calves have strengthened slightly, with a fair demand. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected		a	7½
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.		7	a 7½
Live veal calves, com. to good, per lb.		4½	a 7

## LIVE HOGS.

There was a good demand for live hogs, and receipts were more liberal. Prices have fallen quite some, changes being made in every item. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)		a	5.65
Hogs, medium		5.65	a 5.75
Hogs, light to medium		5.80	a 5.85
Pigs		5.90	a 6.00
Roughs		4.85	a 5.00

## Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Steady: \$4.75@5.37; left over 6,080.

CINCINNATI.—Quiet, lower: \$4.35@5.25.

ST. LOUIS.—Stronger: \$5.05@5.37½.

OMAHA.—Steady: \$4.90@5.07½.

EAST BUFFALO.—5c lower: \$5.35@5.70.

LOUISVILLE.—Steady: \$5.10@5.30.

PITTSBURG.—Steady: \$5.35@5.60.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady: \$5.05@5.20.

CLEVELAND.—Steady: \$5.35@5.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Strong: \$5.20@5.35.

MILWAUKEE.—\$4.75@5.35.

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has been plentiful during the week, with prices ruling lower. We quote:

Lambs, best	6.00	a	6.50
Lambs, fair	5.50	a	6.00
Common	5.00	a	
Live sheep, prime	3.50	a	4.00
Live sheep, common to medium		a	3.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

There is a good demand for prime heavy ducks and geese, but small and thin dull. Chickens in moderate proportion in the receipts and firmly held. Fowls and roosters steady. Turkeys in light supply and firmer. We quote:

Spring chickens, nearby and Western, large, per lb.	11	a	
Spring chickens, other Western, per lb.		a	10½
Spring chickens, Southern, per lb.		a	10½
Fowls		a	10
Roosters, old, per lb.		a	6
Turkeys, per lb.	8	a	9
Ducks, Western, per pair	50	a	60
Geese, Western, per pair	75	a	1.00
Pigeons, per pair	15	a	20

## DRESSED BEEF.

The market advanced, but demand is light. Should shipments be heavy lower prices will be looked for. We quote:

Choice native, heavy	8½	a	9½
Choice native, light	8½	a	8½
Common to fair native		a	8½
Choice Western heavy	7½	a	8
Choice Western light	7½	a	8
Common to fair Texan	6½	a	7½
Good to choice heifers	7½	a	8½
Common to fair heifers	7	a	7½
Choice cows	7	a	7½
Common to fair cows	6	a	6½
Good to choice oxen and stags	7	a	7½
Common to fair oxen and stags	6	a	6½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	6	a	6½

## DRESSED CALVES.

The market is slow and prices have advanced slightly. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime			12
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## DRESSED HOGS.

Prices of dressed hogs have fallen during the week, but the demand is very good. Pigs are more plentiful than last week. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	7	a	7½
Hogs, 180 lbs.		a	7½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	7½	a	7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	7½	a	7½
Pigs		a	7½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand for dressed sheep and lambs was good throughout the week, with prices ruling lower. We quote:

Lambs, prime	9½	a	10½
Lambs, common to medium	8½	a	9½
Prime sheep	7½	a	8
Medium		a	7
Buck sheep		a	6

## DRESSED POULTRY.

The demand for dressed poultry is light, and neighboring markets reported stronger. Invoices are generally reported lighter, and holders are inclined to feel a trifle firmer on strictly choice, both fowls and chickens, more especially the latter. There is some looking around for large yellow chickens, and such would readily bring a premium. Fine dry-picked fowls occasionally reach 10c, but for average grades as they run it is difficult to exceed 9½c. Nearby chickens plenty and slow. Nearby spring ducks in liberal supply. Receipts last six days, 4,829 pkgs.; previous six days, 5,175 pkgs. We quote:

Turkeys, hens, av. best	8	a	9
Turkeys, toms		a	7
Turkeys, poor	5	a	6
Spring chickens, Phila., select'd, large	14	a	16
Spring chickens, Phila., mixed sizes	10	a	12
Spring chickens, Penna., per lb.	10	a	12
Spring chickens, Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. and over average to pair, per lb.	10	a	10½
Spring chickens, Western, scalded, 4 lbs. and over average to pair	10	a	8
Spring chickens, Western, 3 lbs. and under average	8½	a	9½

Spring chickens, Southwestern, average best		a	9½
Spring chickens, Southwestern	8	a	9
Spring chickens, poor	6	a	7
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime	10	a	10½
Fowls, Western, scalded		a	9½
Fowls, Southern and Southwestern, prime		a	9½
Old roosters, per lb.		a	5
Geese, Eastern, spring, white, per lb.	13	a	14
Geese, Eastern, spring, dark, per lb.	10	a	11
Ducks, East. & L. I. Sp., per lb.		a	11
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	2.00	a	
Squabs, mixed, per dozen	1.50	a	1.75
Squabs, small, dark, per dozen	1.00	a	1.25
Squabs, culls, per dozen	50	a	75

## PROVISIONS.

Business fair, and prices have strengthened some. Western pork loins are more plentiful, with prices lower. Prices of city pork loins have fallen from 12c to 11c. We quote:

## (JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	11½	a	12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	11½	a	12
Smoked hams, heavy	11½	a	11
California hams, smoked, light	8½	a	9
California hams, smoked, heavy	8	a	8½
Smoked bacon, boneless	12½	a	13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12	a	
Dried beef sets		a	16½
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	17	a	18
Smoked shoulders	10	a	8½
Pickled bellies, light	10	a	10½
Pickled bellies, heavy	9	a	9½
Fresh pork loins, city	11½	a	11½
Fresh pork loins	11½	a	12
Fresh pork loins, Western	10	a	11

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	7.20	-7.30
Pure refined lards for So. America		-8.00
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs)		-9.15
Compounds—Domestic		
Prime Western lards	7.10	-7.00
Prime city lards	6½	a 6½
Prime lard stearine	8	a 8
Prime oleo stearine	7½	a 7½

## FISH.

The market is quiet and the demand is not heavy. Vessels continue to bring in small loads of bluefish. Jersey weakfish are few; the only weakfish on the market to speak of is large eastern which are plentiful. We quote:

Cod, heads off	6	a	7
Cod, heads on	3½	a	5
Hallbut, White		a	14
Hallbut, Grey	8	a	9
Bluefish, small green	5	a	6
Bluefish, large, green	6	a	8
Eels, skinned	6	a	10
Eels, skin on	4	a	6
Salmon, Western (steel head)	16	a	18
Salmon, Chinook	13	a	15
Lobsters, large	15	a	16
Lobsters, medium	15	a	12½
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, native		a	25
Mackerel, Spanish, small and medium	14	a	16
Mackerel, large, native	20	a	22
Soft crabs, large	75	a	90
Soft crabs, medium	50	a	60
Weakfish, green		a	4
Sea bass, Eastern	6	a	8
Sea bass, Jersey	5	a	7
Haddock	4	a	6
Kingfish, native	18	a	20
Prawns	3	a	4
Porgies	3	a	4
Butterfish	4	a	6
Flukes	3	a	4
Green turtles		a	18

## BUTTER.

Advices generally indicate some further shrinkage as likely to occur, though it is generally considered certain that the supply will continue considerably ahead of last year during late August. The market for extra creamery holds steady at the recent advance. Exporters are making no fresh purchases and speculative buying is less, though some dealers are still taking a little more butter than immediate needs require. On the whole the movement is fair and the tone steady to firm. Receivers report irregularity as to trade, some having good and satisfactory business, others complaining of light demand. The few lots of state dairy arriving are of irregular quality and keep cleaned up fairly well. Receipts last six days, 44,043 pkgs; previous six days, 48,563 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	.21	a	
Creamery, firsts	.20	a	20½
Creamery, seconds	.19	a	19½
Creamery, thirds	.17½	a	18½
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy	.19	a	19½
State dairy, half firkin tubs, firsts	.18	a	19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	.19	a	19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	.18	a	18½
State dairy, tubs, seconds	.17	a	17½
State dairy, tubs, thirds	.16	a	16
Western, imitation creamery, extra	.18	a	18
Western, imitation creamery, firsts	.16	a	17
Western, imitation creamery, lower grades	.15	a	15½
Western factory, June make, fancy	.16	a	16½



Western factory, current pac., finest. 15% a 16  
 Western factory, seconds. 15% a 15 1/4  
 Western factory, or dairy, lower  
 grades. 14 a 15  
 Renovated butter, fancy. 13 a 18  
 Renovated butter, common to prime. 15 a 17

## CHEESE.

The demand for large full cream cheese is by no means general, still two or three exporters are taking colored. Large white is difficult to sell over the trier above 10 1/4c, and most of the business has been settled at that figure, though a line of specially fancy and the northern have been taken at a premium. Small sizes held with a fair degree of confidence, but demand generally slow. Skims in fair request and firm. Receipts last six days, 41,345 boxes; previous six days, 39,846 boxes. We quote:

## NEW.

State, full cream, white, large, fancy. a 10 1/4  
 State, full cream, white, large, good to choice. a 10  
 State, full cream, colored, large, fcy. a 10 1/4  
 State, full cream, col'd, large, good to choice. a 10 1/4  
 State, full cream, large, poor to fair. 8 1/4 a 9 1/4  
 State, full cream, small, white, fancy. 10 1/4 a 10 1/4  
 State, full cream, small, col'd, fcy. 10 1/4 a 10 1/4  
 State, full cream, small, poor to fair. 8 1/4 a 9 1/4  
 State, light skims, large, choice. 8 1/4 a 9 1/4  
 State, light skims, small, choice. 9 1/4 a 9 1/4  
 State, part skims, prime. 7 1/4 a 8 1/4  
 State, part skims, fair to good. 5 1/4 a 7  
 State, part skims, common. 3 a 4  
 Full skims. 2 a 2 1/4

## EGGS.

The arrivals continue rather liberal and the quality on the whole seems to be the worst of the season. The stock now arriving was mostly packed during the excessive heat lately prevailing in the West, and the effects are plainly and painfully evident. Many marks from northerly sections heretofore running good enough to satisfy the better class of trade at 15 1/4c loss off or in range of 12@13 1/4c at mark are now so badly heated that they have to go to cheap outlets and even of the fancy Western candled goods most lots show loss of quality. This naturally makes a scarcity of fancy eggs and dealers would willingly pay higher prices to get better goods. On the finest regular packings prices are maintained, but top figures are obtained for a smaller proportion. Many marks are selling fully 1@1 1/4c lower this week than last. Receipts last six days, 52,750 cases; previous six days, 52,893 cases. We quote:

Penn. and State, average, prime, per doz. 16 a 17  
 Western, Northern section, choice. a 15 1/4  
 Western and Southwestern, fair to good. 14 a 15

## QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn. fcy. mixed per doz. a 17  
 State and Penn., good to prime. 14 a 16  
 Western, closely selected, fancy. 14 a 15  
 Western sections, good to choice. 12 1/2 a 13 1/2  
 Western and Southwestern, fair to good. 10 1/4 a 11 1/4  
 Western and Southwestern, inferior. a 10  
 Western, candled, dirties, 30 doz. cs. 2.70 a 2.85  
 Western, uncandled, dirties, 30 doz. cases. 2.25 a 2.55  
 Western, checks, average best, per 30 doz. cs. 1.80 a 2.10  
 Western culls inferior, 30 doz. cs. 1.20 a 1.50

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

As far as the fertilizer market is concerned there is nothing to report, except that the market is very quiet. We quote:

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton. \$19.50 a 20.00  
 Bone meal, raw, per ton. 24.00 a 24.50  
 Nitrate of soda, spot. 1.72 1/2 a 1.82 1/2  
 Nitrate of soda, to arrive. 1.70 a 1.80  
 Bone black, spent, per ton. 13.00 a 13.50  
 Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia. 2.15 a 2.20  
 Dried blood, West, high gr., fine ground. 2.22 1/2 a 2.26  
 Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago. 18.00 a 18.50  
 Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago. 14.50 a 15.00  
 Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago. 14.00 a 14.50  
 Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago. 13.00 a 13.50  
 Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York. 7.00 a 7.50  
 Azotine, per unit, del. N. York. 2.10 a 2.20  
 Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b., 2,000 lbs. 10.40 a 11.12 1/2  
 Fish scrap, dried (at factory). 22.25 a 23.00  
 Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs. a 2.84 1/2  
 Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot. a 2.87 1/2  
 Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs. 2.72 1/2 a 2.75  
 South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston. 6.50 a 7.75

South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. 3.90 a 4.00  
 The same, dried. 4.25 a 4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs. 8.70 a 8.95  
 Kainit, ex-store, in bulk. 9.60 a 10.65  
 Kieserit, future shipments. 7.00 a 7.25  
 Muriate potash, 80 per cent., future shipment. 1.78 a 1.85  
 Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store. 1.83 a 1.90  
 Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 40 per cent.). 1.01 a 1.13  
 Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.). 1.99 1/2 a 2.08 1/2  
 Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P. 36 1/2 a 37

## -BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

There has been little or no change in the ammoniate market since our last report. There is a fair Eastern and Southern inquiry, sufficient to absorb current offerings. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 10 and 15 per cent., \$20.00 @20.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent., \$19.00@19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$17.50@18.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6 and 20 per cent., \$13.00@13.50 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.67 1/2@1.72 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.15@2.20 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2.00 and 10 f. o. b. factory; sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$2.85@2.87 1/2 c. i. f. New York and Baltimore; domestic, \$2.80 f. o. b. Boston; nitrate of soda, spot, New York, \$1.75.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 1.90-2c. for 60 pr. ct.  
 76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2c.-2.15c. for 60 pr. ct.  
 60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.  
 98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 cts.  
 58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c. to \$1 for 48 pr. ct.  
 48 pr. ct. Soda Ash, \$1 to \$1.12 1/2 per 100 lbs.  
 Borax, 8 c. lb.  
 Talc, 1 1/2-1 1/4 c. lb.  
 Palm oil, 5 1/4-5 1/2 c. lb.  
 Green olive oil, 60-65c. gallon.  
 Yellow olive oil, 65-70c. gallon.  
 Green olive oil foots, 6 1/4-6 1/2 c. lb.  
 Coclin coconut oil, 6-6 1/2 c. lb.  
 Ceylon coconut oil, 5 1/2-6 c. lb.  
 Cottonseed oil, 35-37c. gallon.  
 Rosin, M, \$2.60; N, \$2.85; W. G., \$3; W. W. \$3.20 per 280 lbs.

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue. 55 to 65c. a piece.  
 Calves' head, scalded. 30 to 40c. a piece.  
 Sweet breads, veal. 25 to 60c. a pair.  
 Sweet breads, beef. 15 to 25c. a pair.  
 Calves' livers. 25 to 50c. a piece.  
 Beef kidneys. 8 to 10c. a piece.  
 Mutton kidneys. 5c. a piece.  
 Livers, beef. 40 to 60c. a piece.  
 Oxtails. 8 to 10c. a piece.  
 Hearts, beef. 10 to 20c. a piece.  
 Rolls, beef. 12c. a lb.  
 Tenderloins, beef. 20 to 28c. a lb.  
 Lambs' fries. 8 to 10c. a pair.

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs. \$60.00  
 Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs. 40.00  
 Thin bones, av. 60-65 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs. 75.00  
 Hoofs. 25.00  
 Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality. \$2.50 a \$2.60

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat. 1 1/2  
 Suet, fresh and heavy. 3 1/2  
 Shop bones, per cwt. 30

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

There is no change in the market since last week, business is still dull, and no change is looked for. We quote:

No. 1 calfskins. 13  
 No. 1 calfskins, 9-12. each. 1.15  
 No. 1 calfskins, 12-14. each. 1.40  
 No. 2 calfskins, 9-12. each. 1.1  
 No. 2 calfskins, 12-14. each. 1.00  
 No. 1 Grassers. each. 1.20  
 No. 1 Grassers, 9-12. each. 1.00  
 No. 1 Grassers, 12-14. each. 1.20  
 No. 2 Grassers. each. .09  
 No. 2 Grassers, 12-14. each. 1.00  
 No. 1 heavy Kips. each. 2.00  
 No. 2 heavy Kips. each. 1.75  
 Tick heavy Kips. each. 1.50  
 No. 1 Kips. each. 1.70  
 No. 2 Kips. each. 1.50  
 No. 1 grass Kips. each. 1.50  
 No. 2 grass Kips. each. 1.30  
 Ticky Kips. each. 1.00  
 Branded heavy Kips. each. 1.00  
 Branded Kips. each. .75  
 Branded Skins. each. .50

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle. 70  
 Sheep, imp., wide, per keg. 50 bund. \$35.00  
 Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle. 50  
 Sheep, imp., per bundle med. 46  
 Sheep, imp., per bundle narrow. 34  
 Hog, American, tcs., per lb. 38  
 Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt. 40  
 Hog, American, 1/2 bbls., per lb. 40  
 Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt. 38  
 Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y. 10  
 Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic. 9  
 Beef guts, rounds, per lb. 2 a 3  
 Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y. 10  
 Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic. 9 1/2  
 Beef guts, bungs, per lb. 6  
 Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y. 45  
 Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. Chic. 43  
 Beef guts, middles, per lb. 8 a 9  
 Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's. 5 1/2  
 Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's. 3 a 4 1/2  
 Russian rings. 12 a 20

## SPICES.

With the exception of Sing. white pepper, which has rose slightly, prices remain the same. We quote:

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing. black.	14	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing. white.	23	24
Pepper, Penang, White.	19	20
Pepper, Red Zanzibar.	14	18
Pepper, Shot.	15	15
Allspice.	4	10
Coriander.	8	16
Cloves.	10	14
Mace.	42	45

## SALTPETRE.

Crude. 3.62 1/2 a 3.70  
 Refined-Granulated. 4 1/2 a 4 1/4  
 Crystals. 4 1/2 a 5  
 Powdered. 4 1/2 a 5

## THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra. 22  
 1 extra. 18  
 1X. 17  
 1X moulding. 16 1/2  
 1 1/2. 15 1/2  
 1 1/4. 15  
 1 1/2. 14  
 1 1/4. 13  
 1 1/2. 12  
 1 1/4. 11  
 1 1/2. 10  
 2. 9

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market opened this week with choice oil at 46 and advanced to 47. This in the face of the weak state of the lard market here.

An advance in the lard market here will have an immediate effect on the prices of oleo in Rotterdam.

In neutral lard, business has been very quiet, in sympathy with the state of the lard market. Buyers are only making purchases from hand to mouth, waiting until the lard market reaches a settled basis.

In butter oil the situation is very strong, and the only bad feature at present is the lack of freight room, which promises to be a serious question before the season is over.

## Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, August 17.—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s. 6d.; prime mess steady, 67s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess Western firm, 72s. 6d. Lard—American refined in pails, firm, 36s.; prime Western in tierces, firm, 34s. 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., firm, 40s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., firm, 44s.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 41s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 41s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., firm, 39s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 44s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 34s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white strong, 51s.; do. colored, strong, 52s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 25s.; Australian in London steady, 26s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, August, strong, 23s. Butter—United States finest 94s.; do. good, 80s.

The semi-annual meeting of the Guernsey Breeders' Association was held in New Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday. The association is composed of breeders of Guernsey cattle in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The members of the association were the guests of the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station. There were about 100 in attendance. They visited the Rutgers College Farm, and later were entertained at the home of Prof. Voorhees. There were addresses and a general discussion of the best methods of feeding stock and maintaining the high standard of Guernsey cattle.

# Retail Department

## ART AND CULTURE IN MARKET.

The marketman is waking up more and more to the fact that ladies prefer a nice looking, nice smelling market to those little stink holes where meat used to be sold. The marble counter is getting into play, and if it were not for chippings from them marble meat blocks or plate glass ones would succeed the old time wood standbys.

The average butcher is becoming more and more a perfect gentleman of good manners and of polished exterior. There is more pride among the craft and a higher idea of the business. This is as it should be. We venture to say that the associations and their friendly intercourse have done most to instill and to work in this idea. The men join, meet and see more of the world as well as more of each other. Besides, the marketman begins to stir his head more and to think more.

The retail meat man is from among the brainiest men and of our kindest, most considerate and most honest class of men. Then, why shouldn't he be a true type of the man and of the gentleman.

The market is the sign of the proprietor in it. Go all over New York city, or any other city and inspect the shops and the men in them. The old timer will find there signs of neatness, progress and refinement which will make him stare when he compares the new order of things to those of the days "When he was a boy."

The modern marketman is a meat merchant with cleaner meat, cleaner places of business and cleaner ideas. He has long since found that the shopper who likes a fine, showy big store also likes a neat, clean, enticing meat market. We believe that the progression of the marketman is to the point of a food merchant: one who sells every article which goes upon the table. The New England and other butchers have started out in this direction. One head can manage the lot and one scheme of business can cover the lot.

It is gratifying to note the tendency to clean markets and to a higher tone among the retailers of meats and provisions in this country.

### THE LAST OF LUETGERT.

The last of Luetgert is about heard. The closing scene will be enacted when the final payments were made in the sale, on Wednesday of last week, of the once celebrated sausage factory of A. L. Luetgert on foreclosure. The plant was known as the A. L. Luetgert Sausage and Packing Company.

By the way, the oft-promised return of Mrs. Luetgert has not materialized. It also suggests the thought that unscrupulous lawyers should be tried by subsequent events, and their names erased from the bar list for concocting crime and for making professional efforts to foist their nauseous concoctions upon the public mind to pollute it and to defeat the ends of justice.

## MARKET POETICUTS.

### The Man With the Cleaver.

The man who cuts and chops all day  
With sleeves turned up, no time for play;  
Who's tired to death at 7 p. m.  
Has earned the right to rest his vim.

This is a truth one can't gainsay,  
Unless he be a stupid jay,  
And has forgot these words so blessed—  
"Six days shalt work, the seventh rest."

This day-in-seven is nature's toll  
From ceaseless toil for filthy gold.  
The doctors say, with serious zeal,  
"To work always will kill the best."

The R. B. M. P. A. admit,  
For mutual good and benefit,  
That men and Unions, weak or strong,  
Must work, then rest or not live long.

This going, going every day  
Without Dame Nature's rest relay  
Will kill the force which wins the "gelt,"  
Or makes the man a Union felt.

Leon Alexandre.

A poetical market correspondent sends us the following stanza as an inquiry about the Retail Butchers' M. P. Association:  
Why don't they push the Sunday law;  
Make ev'ry butcher close his door?  
Their clerks would call the members blessed,  
Six days for labor, one for rest.

[We have not thought about the matter seriously; perhaps the association has. We thus draw the matter to their attention. A good hard-and-fast Sunday closing law will help more than it will hurt either summer or winter.]

In the same line with the above suggestion another market muse—maybe a brother of the former—woos our attention in the following strains:

Your paper tries to right the wrongs  
Of th' noble butcher craft.  
It rakes evils fore and aft.  
Shop wrongs are many, wants are few;  
We ask what all should wish to do.  
In seriousness—this is no jest—  
Sunday should be a day of rest;  
A rest for which each butcher longs.

[Who wouldn't long for a "breathing spell" after 305 long days of perpetual work and dreaming o' nights of flesh and bones?]

A marketman sent us the following, and asks: "What sort of a butcher is he?"

He carried a complete line of Bacon,  
But he wasn't a son of Ham;  
He also sold a line—a fake on—  
Th' choicest bits of Lamb.

[We should think that he was a literary fakir of the white tribe, or a book agent getting rid of stolen copyrights of the works of Bacon and Lamb to department stores or coupon ticket fiends. If we knew the complete line of Bacon we might tell more about the "pome." It might, for instance, be a line from a poem or a line from one of the writer's essays, etc.]

"I have a stupid clerk," said a butcher, "who does about the following things daily: He slings his axe and whacks his knife, And nearly slashes some one's wife; He rolls his eyes and wipes his ears, Then 'cuts the wind' for two long beers.

[Our inquirer then asks: "What's to be done with him, as he's a good man?" Why, save time by having a pipe-line connection with the local corner "pub," or give him a holiday in a tanyard vat.]

## How the Chinaman Got to Eating Pork.

An exchange gives us the following pithy origin of the mongolian pork habit:

In olden times the pig was in bad odor (as indeed he still is), and no one would venture to eat him. It so happened that a Chinaman, who kept a pig, got burned down one day and the pig was roasted. The people who came to see the ruined building were fascinated by a charming odor; it was the odor of the roasted pig. Eventually one brave Chinaman tasted a bit of crackling, and before long all present tasted crackling and soon consumed the pig. The fame of roast pig spread appropriately enough, like wild-fire, and since that day roast pig has been regarded by all nations as something worth eating. The Chinese, however, did not at first recognize that an ordinary fire would roast the succulent pig, so they began to put a pig in an outhouse and set fire to it just to get roast pig. These fires were beginning to cause some alarm, when an enlightened Chinaman came forward to explain how pigs could be roasted without roasting houses as well.

## Butcher as Medicine.

Lady (at fashionable garden party, trying to get a prescription on the nod)—But, tell me, doctor, dear, how am I to lose in weight?

Doctor—Try my butcher, my dear madam: you will find you will soon lose in weight there.

## A BIG SUNDAY'S OUTING.

Charles Richter's employees, of 606 Second avenue, have an outing Sunday, September 9, to Belvidere Park. It's going to be a swell affair, and that the boys will enjoy themselves goes without saying. Handsome prizes will be distributed to the winners of the several games and races, and an automobile goes to the best bowler. Mr. Richter's boys are all walking with stoop shoulders from constant practice on the alleys. Instead of calling out "Charge Mrs. Brown \$1 for ham," one of them shouted: "Mrs. Brown, 1 strike, ham on the next frame. Spare—ribs for Mrs. Jones."

## Veal and Mutton Clambake.

The clambake of the J. A. Folger Association, composed principally of the employees of the New York Veal and Mutton Company, will be held at John Wagner's boat house, foot of 169th street and Hudson River, Saturday, Sept. 1. The association will leave the abattoir of the N. & M. Co. in a body at 43d street and First avenue, at 8 a. m. sharp, and begin the fun just as soon as the boat house is reached. The boys and their guests will have a good time, as they always do on their outings.

## "STEEL KING" ICE BALANCE

MADE IN THREE SIZES.

No. 200 Weighs 200 pounds by 2 pounds.  
No. 300 Weighs 300 pounds by 5 pounds.  
No. 400 Weighs 400 pounds by 5 pounds.



The new "Steel King" Ice Balance contains the good points of other makes, and in addition, comes nearer meeting the requirements of the "Ice Trade" than any other scale on the market.

It is made entirely of steel throughout.

Absolutely no castings to break.

No screws to shake loose.

The dial is much longer than other makes and is very distinct; it is nickel plated, with large black figures.

Every scale is constructed with a "limiter," so that the spring cannot be strained beyond its capacity.

It can be quickly adjusted, if necessary, by removing cap on top and turning screw slightly—thus insuring a permanent scale.

Any part can be supplied separately and replaced by owner, without returning scale to factory.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.,

133-139 South Clinton Street, CHICAGO.



## Greater New York Items

**\*\* Morris Steinheimer**, of 501 Second avenue, has a puzzling sign in his store which is much spoken of. When asked about it he only smiles and looks wise. The sign reads like this: "Brighton Lambs Have a Leg." Mr. Steinheimer has offered a box of choice Havanas to any one who can guess its meaning. Now, send in your guess and pull his leg.

**\*\* James McLean**, the well-known fixture man, has fitted up a handsome new market at 577 Second avenue for Charles Blum, to be known as the Murray Hill Market.

**\*\* Fred Ziegler**, of 612 Second avenue, has closed up his market for the summer. He would rather pay rent than do business while the high price of meat continues. Fred is a wise man in his generation. Ice bills are awful, and if you don't have the ice the smell of rotten meat is awfuller.

**\*\* Frank Beck**, of 645 Second avenue, has his most able assistant in his wife. The lady in question is the first in the store in the morning, and she closes up at night. She sees every order that leaves, books every order that comes in, and is careful and punctual when she promises a customer thus and so her word is sacredly kept. Much of his success is due to his wife. As a business woman she has few equals and no superior; as a cashier her ability is wonderful, combining both speed and accuracy. She is a most pleasant incident in Mr. Beck's market business, and helps him greatly in keeping the wheels moving.

**\*\* The ice trust** has forced Marketman John Adel, of Manhattan, to the wall. Judge Schuchman, of the City Court, on the application of the ice trust, has appointed Samuel H. Byers as receiver of the above butcher's business.

**\*\* Chris. H. Benjamin**, the well-known butcher, who lives at 690 Union avenue, had the great misfortune of having his two daughters drowned in Long Island Sound about 149th street, Manhattan, last Saturday. Their names were Freda, 18 years old, and Clara, 12 years old. They were drowned in full view of their frantic and distracted mother.

**\*\* James Ballou**, the Westchester (N. Y.) butcher, had his place burned down last week.

**\*\* James McLean** has just equipped a very fine meat market for John H. Eller at West Hoboken, N. J.

The exceptional fine finish on these fixtures has attracted so much attention that they are now the topic of conversation for that community.

**\*\* James McLean** has also remodeled the market of H. H. Hamburger at 2578 Eighth avenue, and the new benches and rails which he has put into the market has greatly improved the appearance of the establishment.

**\*\* Another market** recently equipped by James McLean is that of Schaefer Brothers, on Ferry street, Newark, N. J. The fixtures are constructed in a most substantial manner and the tops of the benches are furnished with marble slabs.

**\*\* The firm of Bruens & Cramer**, dealers in butcher supplies and sausage casings, at Wallabout market, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Max Schallek.

**\*\* It is with much regret** that we publish this week an account of the death of one of the most popular butchers in New York, Mr. Herman Freund, a gentleman well and widely known. He had worked hard for many years, and when, in the prime of life, he was able to live in comfort death took him away. The Provisioner extends its heartfelt sympathies to his sorrowing relatives and friends.

**\*\* Wallie Blumenthal**—genial, pleasant, able Wallie—is away on his vacation at Fabyan, N. H. The folk about the United Dressed Beef Co.'s big establishment and his hosts of friends miss him very much. He is feeling greatly refreshed by his relaxation from business.

**\*\* M. Solinger**, the popular head of the beef department of the U. D. B. Co., is at Fabyan, N. H., for a little rest to tonic his nerves for the big business which present indications show that the company will do this fall. Some of the finest cattle which the market yields have been contracted for, and M. S. will have his hands and head full to keep up the gait.

**\*\* Moe Frank** knows the difference between a decapitated Angora goat and a veal calf. Moe isn't buying long whiskered calves these days. He never did. He kills a lot of good veals. His trade is looking up, but the calf business all over is slow and on narrow margins.

**\*\* Thomas C. Sullivan**, of Swift and Company's East Side slaughterhouse, at 44th street and First avenue, leaves to-day on his two weeks' vacation. Mr. Sullivan is one of the company's best men, and always gives a good account of himself at his desk.

**\*\* C. Schierloh**, of 448 Eleventh avenue, is one of the oldest butchers in the city. He is 62 years of age, has been in the butcher business 47 years, and is to-day as hardy a specimen of manhood as one could find in a day's walk. It is Mr. Schierloh's boast that in 45 years he has not missed a day's work. Truly a record to be proud of.

### A Butcher and Sharkey.

It may not be generally known, but among the butchers of New York there are many thoroughbred sportsmen, among them the highest "roller" of them all is I. Cahn, who conducts two large markets. He is a particular friend of Tom Sharkey, the husky pugilist. Not long since Mr. Cahn invited Mr. Sharkey to dinner at one of the leading uptown hotels. After a tip-top dinner, in which the French chef excelled himself (he being a particular friend of Mr. Cahn's), he ordered a demi tasse. Mr. Sharkey said to the waiter: "Jay, bring me wan of those things and a small cup of black coffee wid it." The solemn-faced waiter took it as a matter of course, knowing who his guest was.

Moral.—The next time Mr. Cahn takes a short-haired glut to dinner, he ought to teach him French.

### Outing and Games.

The outing and games of the United Butchers of Greater New York will be held at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, L. I., on Sept. 22. The steamer Laura M. Starin, on which the guests will go, leaves the foot of East 42d street, at 9 a. m. The games consist mainly of a mile run, duck race, three-legged race, shoe race, fat man's race, a wild Western calf race and two games of baseball. A handsome set of butcher tools will be drawn for. The members of this association are principally from the city abattoirs. Its officers are: Michael J. Donovan, president; Martin Schmitt, treasurer; John J. Houston, corresponding secretary; Tony O'Berle, recording secretary; Joseph A. Masterson, captain.

### STILL REVOKING PERMITS.

The following permits to use a smoke house at the undernamed addresses, in the Borough of Manhattan, have been revoked by the New York City Board of Health:

46 Amsterdam avenue.  
70 Amsterdam avenue.  
931 Columbus avenue.  
2398 Eighth avenue.  
793 Columbus avenue.  
785 Columbus avenue.  
763 and 765 Columbus avenue.  
990 Columbus avenue.  
25 Manhattan street.  
785 Columbus avenue.

Permits for the undermentioned purposes were also revoked by the Board for the following purposes in the Borough of Manhattan:

To keep, sell and slaughter poultry at 84 and 85 Tompkins street.  
To keep, sell and slaughter poultry at 530 East Seventy-second street.  
To conduct a poultry slaughter house at 153 Osborn street.  
Application for permit to keep, sell and slaughter poultry at Nos. 21 and 22 East street, was received from Arthur Jordan and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

### Sol. Haas' Music and Beauty Show.

Sol Haas, of Second avenue, is what might be termed a fin de siecle butcher. His methods are so refined that it is a treat to visit his store. When the representative of The Provisioner was present, he had two of his schemes working. A handsome music box discoursing the popular tunes of the day, was one of them. A customer stepped up to pay her bill, and the music started in to play "I Always Like to See You When You Buy." One customer complained of her beef, and the music box played

"Chew roast beef, the beef was not tough. Please keep still, you've said quite enough."

The other attraction was one that brings the gentlemen to his store by the score. That device is one of the handsomest lady cashiers in the city. She would be an ornament fit to take first place and shine in any beauty show. The young lady's name is Miss Tinnie Willard, and her refined way and pleasant smile make her a greater attraction than forty music boxes. Miss Amelia Bingham and Miss Lillian Russell had better look to their laurels, or Miss Willard will beat them out and not half try.

Sol Haas is in luck in having such good sense and such market attractions to go along with his good stuffs that please so many purchasers.

### Flim-flammed the Butcher.

S. Dreyfus, of 870 Columbus avenue, has been a victim of the old flim-flam game. The gentleman sends his boy out with a C. O. D. order amounting to 72 cents and change for \$10. The man who ordered the meat waited for the boy in the hallway of 848 Columbus avenue, took the \$9.28 and told the boy to take the meat upstairs to his wife and get the \$10, but with the usual result. No one could be found who had ordered the meat, and the \$9.28 had vanished with the man who took it. It would be well for butchers to practice a little caution in delivering C. O. D. orders to strangers.

**\*\* The amount of meat seizures** by the Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, August 15, were: Beef, 7,160 lbs.; veal, 9,200 lbs.; mutton, 200 lbs.; poultry, 6,000 lbs.; pork, 5,129 lbs.; total, 27,689 lbs.

## A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

315 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

## Local and Personal

**\*\* Wright & Phillips**, the enterprising butchers at Bentonville, Ark., are handling ice for their customers at a very low price when trust prices to the small consumer are considered. We need more Wright & Phillips all over this country.

**\*\* Little Nellie**, the ten-year-old daughter of Butcher Ralls, at Markham, Ill., fell out of an apple tree the other day, and dislocated her arm at the shoulder. With childish instinct she hung on to her apple and smiled a winning smile when she still saw its red glow in her hand.

**\*\* George R. Freeman**, the Longtown, Pa., butcher, trotted his new Sinking Spring wagon around town this week, to the envy of the trade.

**\*\* Barbers do things at times.** A tonsorial artist did up George Hausroth, the fleet-footed marketman of Minooka, Pa., in a sprint last week. The painless beard remover outfooted him considerably, as they say in nautical parlance.

**\*\* Soldierly George Moore**, the Colden street butcher, at Newburgh, N. Y., has been granted a pension for service and wounds in the Civil War. He was with the Nineteenth Regiment, and has an honorable record. His arrearage amounted to \$800, and he has it.

**\*\* When butchers go to the seaside or any other side for a day or two they should see that nothing is left behind unattended to which might cause damage.** M. Rogalski, a butcher at 779 West Taylor street, Boston, Mass., went away and came back to find his market blown endways by an explosion from within and some of his neighbors nearly killed by the sudden catastrophe.

**\*\* The Beatrice Belgian Hare Company** has the biggest "rabbitory" in Nebraska. They are growing hares.

**\*\* J. F. Hughey**, of Wayne County, Mo., dropped his pocketbook containing \$414 of greenbacks, in a field. A cow came along and chewed it up. He bought the cow, killed her, and got most of the money back in pieceable pieces. The local banker sent the mass to Washington for redemption, the numbers of the issues being still discernible. Hughes also found five ten-penny nails in this voracious cow's stomach.

**\*\* Mr. Oakford**, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Plaza Park Hotel, at Sea Cliff, L. I., is a bright business man. He owns a meat market and runs a hotel. The hotel is supplied from the market. If he can't make one pay he will the other, and, maybe, both.

**\*\* David Carter**, of Heuvelton, has bought the market business of Walter Robinson at Madrid Springs, N. Y. His father is proprietor of the Madrid Springs Hotel.

**\*\* The Metzger meat market**, at Port Clinton, O., has been closed on account of bad business.

## THE BUTCHERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following report was received too late for publication in our last issue:

The annual convention of the Eastern National Retail Butchers' M. P. Association had a successful meeting here this week. While it was an important convention, and was one of the most momentous in the history of the association, it was not as largely attended as it was thought the Saratoga sessions would be. Of course, the splitting of the national body into an Eastern and a Western League, each to be known by its territorial designation in the national body, may have had something to do with it. However, the brains of the movement were there, and the old war horses looked into each other's familiar faces with that sentiment of brotherly kindness which these associations and these conventions promote. The Provisioner has always said that this friendly feeling alone justified the formation and the existence of these organizations. The National Association has had its evolution and its ups and downs like all other bodies. It was born in the West about fourteen years ago, came East, then divided and set up house in both sections in the form of the Western National and the Eastern National Association. These two touched in the National Council, which is a sort of apex, or roof, over them. The association was originally organized in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21, 1886, and held its first annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., May 25, of that year. The first president of this association was Thomas Armour, of Chicago, Ill. The successive conventions of the National Association have been held at the following places:

St. Louis, Mo. (the first one); Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dallas, Tex.; Evansville, Ind.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Denver, Col.; Springfield, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; New York city, and Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The successive presidents of the organization since its foundation have been:

Thomas Armour, Chicago, Ill.; Charles James, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Peters, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gus H. Medick, Wheeling, W. Va.; D. J. Shaw, Fort Wayne, Ind.; James Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y., and Joseph Callanan, Springfield, Mass., and William G. Wagner, of New York city, the present president.

The amalgamation of the Eastern and Western associations took place at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1894. D. J. Shaw, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was the first president of the whole body. At New Haven, Conn., in 1898, the national divisions were again hewn apart, William G. Wagner, of New York city, being elected president of both Supreme Council and of the Eastern National Association, with D. J. Haley, of Troy, N. Y., as secretary of the two bodies. These men were continued in office at the convention which closed its sessions here this week.

The convention headquarters were in Con-

gress Hall Hotel, and the convention sessions were held in the Supreme Court room at the Saratoga Town Hall.

Arthur Bloch, who is a member of both the New York city and the Saratoga Association, called the delegates to order. He introduced Rev. Dr. Carey, who opened the proceedings with prayer. Ex-State Senator John Foley, who is president of the Saratoga Association, then delivered an address.

President Wm. G. Wagner then took the reins, delivered his annual address, which was an excellent one; set the wheels moving and shoved the convention along at a good clip in the transaction of its very important business.

The Credentials Committee, which consisted of J. D. Murray (New Haven, Conn.), Jacob Johnson (Rochester, N. Y.), George J. Hiller (Harrisburg, Pa.), had no contests and only formal matters to attend to. There were present delegates from the following States: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and a couple of other States. The principal memberships were from New York and Connecticut.

The Sunday closing question, the question of wholesalers retailing, secret work, department stores and other important matters engaged the attention of the delegates. The dead beat and the general question of collections were gone over. All in all, it was a gratifying meeting. All of the delegates had a good time, and showed the tinge of the "summer resort" air of Saratoga.

## Lesson in Chinese.

If you wish to interpret the news learn the following:

Kiang and ho—river.

Hai—sea.

Pe—north.

Kin—Capital.

Si—west.

Nan—south.

Pei—white.

Tsin—place.

Tien—heavenly.

Chu—pearl.

Kow—mouth (of river, as Hankow).

Hoang—yellow.

Yang—ocean.

Tse—son.

Fu—provincial department capital.

Hien—signifies residence of district official.

## How Salmon Stand.

If you desire to guess whether Columbia River canned salmon will go up or not in the United States read these figures first:

In 1897, 2,100,000 cases of red salmon were put up; in 1898, 1,400,000 cases; in 1899, 1,188,000 cases. In 1897, Europe took 1,050,000 cases, the United States 600,000 cases, with 450,000 cases left over for the next year. In 1898 we used 891,000 cases, and Europe 969,000 cases. In 1899 we took 1,100,000 and Europe took 1,082,000 cases. We guess that the product will go up some.



**FREEZE-EM** will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Porkloins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

Every bottle is guaranteed.

## FREEZE-EM

prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers. **FREEZE-EM** is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

Send for descriptive circular.

Invented and manufactured only by

**B. HELLER & COMPANY,**  
CHEMISTS,

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St.,  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Fanning, F. E., 207 Columbus ave.; to Jas. H. Fanning .....\$1,086  
Greenburg, A., 2090 Madison; to H. Rubin ..... 73  
Gerard, Phil, 400 E. 76th st; to E. Deamand ..... 150

##### Bills of Sale.

Bauer, Yetta, 2118 5th ave.; to Rosa Kahn .....\$ 300  
Groh, Otto, 733 Columbus ave.; to P. Hoffart ..... 425  
Hart, Louis, 1827 Madison ave.; to Eliza Hart ..... 350

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Achenbach, C., 372 Tompkins ave.; to J. Stern & Sons .....\$ 615  
Freyland, J., 1427 Myrtle ave.; to J. Geyer .....\$ 300

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Bieleg, A., 211 Hester; to C. H. Ries .....\$ 100  
Bellows, C. W., 1257 Broadway; to L. Solomon ..... 500  
Clesse, F., 498 W. Broadway; to C. Violet ..... 700  
Gaisel, Fred, 2082½ Seventh ave.; to J. J. Bell ..... 350  
Helken, Hy., 1732 Amsterdam ave.; to C. Muller (R.) ..... 750  
Heyer, H., 351 E. 41st st.; to W. A. Meyer ..... 600  
Mohrmann, Fred, 1697 First ave.; to J. Windhorst ..... 1,200  
Blumenfeld, Morris, 77 Barclay st.; to B. Smursch ..... 130  
Broadbridge, E. J., 19 Ann st.; to R. Biehler ..... 35  
Cahn & Fine, 65 Exchange place; to F. Haim ..... 2,500  
Gurney, Wolf, 101 Prince st.; to S. Minan ..... 300  
Harley, R. D., 145 W. 35th st.; to L. Hanneman ..... 2,000  
Rosenthal, Sam'l, 303 Seventh ave.; to Germanston Ross ..... 630  
Ruschke, Alex., 101 Sixth ave.; to R. Biehler ..... 78  
Silvestina, Pedro, 85 Baxter st.; to E. R. Biehler ..... 48

##### Bills of Sale.

Chaimovitch, M., 301 Broome st.; to H. Sherr .....\$ 100  
Sappgross, Chas., 47 E. Broadway; to J. Edelstein ..... 165  
Miller & Selinger, 303 Broome st.; to M. Reiner ..... 600  
Rosenzweig, Barney, 183 Norfolk; to D. Abramowitz ..... 100  
Singer, David, 161 Ludlow st.; to S. Silverman ..... 330  
Schwanewede, H. & J. F., 261 Seventh ave.; to L. Schwanewede ..... 5,000  
Sharaschelsky, I., 62 Henry st.; to L. Lipman ..... 275  
Von Thaden, Hy., Park av. and Gourverneur place; to C. H. Rapphagen ..... 1,200

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Ebert, D. M., 1123 Broadway; to G. Tonne .....\$ 300  
Johnson, W., Kister's Hotel, Coney Island; to Lizzie Johnson ..... 14,000  
Segal, B., 61 Bartlett; to B. Cohen ..... 200  
Wiese, A. D., 67 Tillary st.; to L. Eicke ..... 900

##### Bills of Sale.

Ohlandt, Mary D., 131 Tompkins ave.; to M. F. and R. Arp .....\$1,000  
Sommer, Christine, 38 Floyd; to J. Lorenzen ..... 1,100

\*\* A Montcalm, Canada, butcher confessed to purloining a lamb. They didn't hang him for it. In the old days of old Hengland, he might have been deported for life for such an offense.

## BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT. — Eugene Allen, New Britain; meats; discontinued.

ILLINOIS. — Dennis Delaney, Chicago, Ill.; markets, etc.; succeeded by Clark & Doran. — Gustav Raish, Chicago, Ill.; meats, etc.; out of business. — George J. Mills, Decatur, Ill.; hotel; succeeds E. B. Mallers.

INDIANA. — J. J. Kauble & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; wholesale meats; sold out. — Cox & Kinsey, Mecca, Ind.; meats; dissolved. — E. Wurster, Indianapolis; meats; sold out. — Nelson Drake, Kendallville; meat; chattel mortgage, \$2.11; purchase price.

IOWA. — J. Wardian, Council Bluffs; meat, etc.; J. L. Kaler, succeeds.

MAINE. — S. H. Talbot, Bangor; provisions, etc.; succeeded by F. O. Day. — Prudo Paquet, Rumford Falls; retail fish; succeeded by Therro & Bean. — E. E. Harrington, Bar Harbor; restaurant; bill of sale, \$1, etc. — G. F. Grounder, Farmington; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$200. — E. M. Leighton, Portland; retail provisions; voluntary bankruptcy.

MASSACHUSETTS. — L. H. Eldredge, Attleboro; fish; sold out. — Richards & Russell, Boston; provisions; dissolved. — L. A. Liberty & Son, Lowell; provisions, etc.; compromised with creditors. — Thomas A. Francis, Somerset; provisions; out of business. — Richard Wood, Boston; fish; petition in bankruptcy. — Fred W. J. Row, Cambridge; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$305. — Walter F. Hopkins, N. Attleboro; fish and meat; chattel mortgage, \$100. — W. L. Crosier, Williamstown; market; attached \$200.

MICHIGAN. — Frank Freddy, Detroit; meats; burned out; insured. — Wm. M. Pagel, Detroit; meat, etc.; succeeded by Heller Bros. — Woodman & Crag, Northville; meats; succeeded by F. Francisco. — Porter Bros.; Belding; meats; chattel mortgage, \$600. — L. G. Sickles, Detroit; meats, etc.; bill of sale, \$525. — John Gainor, Uby; meats; bill of sale, \$311.

NEBRASKA. — W. H. Zimmerman, Ainsley; meats; succeeded by John Davis. — D. J. Ireland, Steele City; meats; succeeded by W. C. Cooley.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Kellum & Co., Lancaster; retail meat; out of business.

PENNSYLVANIA. — M. H. Nagle, Hastings; hotel; destroyed by fire; insured. — Edward E. Weetz, Sharon; meat; judgment note, \$434.

TEXAS. — A. E. Cordier, Houston; meats, etc.; assigned.

UTAH. — C. Jensen, Ephraim; meat; sold out. — Bowden & Holdaway, Helper; meat, etc.; sold out. — J. C. Knowles, Logan; meat; sold out. — Lowenstein & Co., Ogden; meat; dissolved. — J. M. Taylor, Silver City; meat; suit, \$168.

VIRGINIA. — Woodward & Goodridge Co., Norfolk; wholesale provisions; style changed to H. B. Goodridge Co. — J. Wm. Miller, Portsmouth; meat; judgment, \$216.

WASHINGTON. — W. D. Swartout, Shelton; meat; succeeds Connolly & Chambers.

WISCONSIN. — F. J. Grasseer, Kenosha; meat; real estate mortgage, \$1,000.

WYOMING. — Lowenstein & Co., Evans-ton; meat; dissolved. — H. Linderman retires.

## New Shops.

Harry Moyer, of the Colebrookdale (Pa.) Iron Works will soon relinquish his position there and open a meat market.

The corner of the Kyper building, on Main street, Bellwood, Pa., is being fitted up for a meat market.

Nelson & Bourne have opened their handsome new meat market at Maryville, Cal.

Clark & Clark are about ready to open the new meat department which they have attached to their growing business at Springfield, O.

## Business Changes.

John Anderson has purchased the meat and provision business of J. G. Terry at Newport, N. Y.

Fred Van Buren has moved his market at Afton, N. Y., to Spring street of the same place.

Floyd Doty, of Quarryville, N. J., has bought the well-known meat market of the late Moses Ayers at Deckertown, N. J.

Jacob Baner has purchased the meat market of David E. Miller at North Fifth street, Sandusky, Ohio.

Mr. Simons has purchased the new meat market at Hannibal, N. Y.

Charles Klein has taken over the Metropolitan Market, at Nyack, N. Y., formerly run by his brother, Henry Klein.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Chicago held its eleventh annual picnic at Santa Fé Park Thursday of last week. The crowd which gathered at the park numbered more than 5,000. The programme was an extensive and an enjoyable one. The grocers won the baseball game by a score of 15 to 8. The shops all closed.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cleveland, Ohio, had a big time at Euclid Beach Park last week. Thousands of visitors were present to enjoy the sports. There was a beef-dressing contest won by Jacob Emoch with 100 points. Points were allowed for speed, condition of hide, splitting and general neatness. Jake Foulk had 98 points, others lower. The beef for the sandwiches was roasted in huge bake ovens. Dancing closed the day.

The Butchers' and Grocersmen's Association of Bradford, Pa., enjoyed the annual picnic and outing last week. A big crowd went out to Lime Lake and saw the spirited contests for the numerous prizes which were given to the successful contestants in the various events.

The following is the programme of sports arranged by the committees for the barbecue and outing of the Columbus (Ohio) Retail Butchers' Association, to be given at Driving Park on Aug. 30: Parade in the morning at 10:30. Sumptuous roast meat lunch, a killing exhibition, for which the best and fastest butcher in the country will be secured; horses, running (for butchers only), free-for-all pace or trot (butchers only), greased pig, slow army mule race, wheelbarrow race and a fat man's race, each contestant to weigh 225 lbs. or over.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has issued the following official statement through the press and the mails: "We, the committee from the local Butchers' Association, desire to make the statement to the public that so far only one member has withdrawn from the association, Joseph Stark. No other withdrawals from the association are anticipated. In fact, all the members of the organization are more determined than ever to keep up the organization, believing that it is a good thing, both for the butchers and the consumers of meats. We do not apprehend any trouble or war on price, for the present prices are the lowest that can be made and the meats kept at the present high standard. Members of the association will continue to sell the very best meats as in the past, and the prices will be such as can be made with a fair profit to the dealers. Committee."

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Manchester, N. H., held its third annual field day and outing last week in the form of an excursion to Boston, where the big crowd split into two sections and saw the sights of the Hub as a jolly lot of meat and provision folk only can see them. Rain shielded itself in the midst of them, but it dampened only clothes.

## A Scrap Meat Merchant.

The scrap beef wagon enterprise of a pushing man in Groton, Conn., was interviewed by the Board of Health of Westerly, R. I., last week and was told to have the scent housed under cover or the rolling nuisance would have to forego the luxury of gathering beef scraps from the local markets. People in Westerly got tired holding their noses.

## What an Omelet!

A dispatch from Hagerstown, Md., says: The biggest omelet ever heard of was mixed on the road from Berkeley Springs to Hancock by the smashing of 4,000 eggs. A team belonging to County Commissioner E. P. Cohill, of Hancock, loaded with 10,000 eggs, ran away, and the wagon struck a tree. Half of the eggs were spilled in the road and broken. Rinehart Cohill, the driver, escaped injury. One horse was hurt.

## Chicago.... .....Markets

### LARDES.

Choice, prime steam.....	6.65
Prime steam.....	6.60
Neutral.....	8
Compound.....	6.25

### STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	7.50 a 7.75
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### OILS.

Lard, oil, Extra.....	52 a
Lard oil, Extra No. 1.....	43 a
Lard oil, No. 1.....	38 a
Lard oil, No. 2.....	35 a
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	8 1/4 a
Neatsfoot oil, Pure.....	50 a
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.....	45 a
Tallow oil.....	44 a

### TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4 1/4
No. 2.....	4 1/4
Edible tallow.....	5

### GREASES.

Brown.....	3 3/4
Yellow.....	3 3/4
White, A.....	4 1/4
White, B.....	4 1/4
Bone.....	4 1/4

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 1/4 a 1 1/4
Inferior or black fat.....	1 1/4 a 2
Suet.....	3 a
Shop bones, per 100 lb.....	39 a 41

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	33 a 34 1/4
Crude, in tanks.....	31 a 31
Butter oils, in barrels.....	37 a 40

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.00
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.80
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit.....	1.75
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton.....	20.00
Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton.....	18.00
Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton.....	16.00
Unground t'k'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton.....	13.50
Ground raw bones.....	24.00
Ground steam bones.....	15.00

### HORNS, HOOPS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1.....	\$200 a \$250 per ton 65-70 lb. av.
Hoofs.....	\$25.00 to \$28.00 per ton
Round shin bones.....	\$58.00 to \$60.00 per ton
Flat shin bones.....	\$41.00 to \$43.00 per ton
Thigh bones.....	\$130.00 per ton, 90-100 lb. av.

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork tenderloins.....	14 a 14 1/2
Pork loins.....	8 1/4 a 8 1/2
Spare ribs.....	4 a 4 1/4
Trimnings.....	6 a 6 1/4
Boston butts.....	7 1/4 a 7 1/2
Cheek meat.....	3 a 3

### CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar.....	a 4 3/4
White, clarified sugar.....	a 5 1/4
Plantation, granulated sugar.....	5 1/4 a 5 1/2

### COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	a 75
Lard, tierces.....	85 a 87 1/2

### Friday's Closings.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—The tone at the close is firmer over old crop, after the sales the day before at 33c for prime yellow for September c. i. f., and 34 1/2@35c is now quoted for August and September deliveries, and some would not sell under 35c, but demand is slack, and there is more an asking basis, although 34 1/2c. is bid for September. New crop, October, sparingly offered; quoted 31@31 1/2c, and November and December at 30c.

**TALLOW.**—The close of the market shows dullness with barely steadiness and city in hogsheads quoted at 47-16@47 1/2c. The contract deliveries to the home trade went in at 47-16c.

The F. S. Royster Guano Company, of Norfolk, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Officers: F. S. Royster, president; C. F. Burroughs, vice-president and secretary.

### THE GREAT PORT OF HAMBURG.

Hamburg's shipping interests are continually increasing. In the month of July there was again an increase in the number of steam vessels arriving while there is a slight decrease in the tonnage of sailing vessels. The number of steamships arrived in Hamburg in the seven months including July, 1900, were 5,226, with a net tonnage of 4,192,027, against 4,890 steamers with only 3,997,951 tons in the same period 1899. Steamers sailing from Hamburg in the seven months ending July, 1900, 5,210, with 4,168,558, against 4,881 with 3,991,354 in the same period 1899.

### MICHIGAN'S FOOD LAW.

Food Commissioner Grosvenor, of Michigan, recently asked the Attorney-General for his opinion on the law requiring manufacturers to label all packages containing mixtures or compounds with their name, and the Attorney-General has prepared the following statement, which will be of general interest:

"When each and every package of a mixture or compound contains the name and address of the manufacturer as a compliance with the provisions of law such name and address should be placed on each and every package in such a manner as not to deceive the purchaser, and in as conspicuous a position, with size and style of type as any other matter generally appearing on the package. Anything short of this would fail to comply with the intent of the Legislature."

The plans for the new abattoir in Rochester, N. Y., have been examined, and have the official approval of H. M. Bracken, M. D., secretary of the State Board of Health. It is proposed to build a more elaborate abattoir than the one at Owatonna, and to use modern methods in caring for the meat as soon as the slaughtering is accomplished. In connection with the abattoir there will be a cold-storage building.

The quiet which has prevailed the entire season in the wool market was broken last week when a San Antonio (Tex.) house, acting in concert with a Boston firm, bought from three merchants, in San Angelo, Tex., 1,000,000 pounds of 8 months wool at prices ranging from 12c to 13 1/2c, and 500,000 pounds 12 months at 14c to 16c. The staple is unusually fine and would not have gone at these prices but for a lurking fear of a slumping of prices during the political agitation of the next few months. There still remains about half a million pounds unsold.

In the suit of the Proctor & Gamble Company, of Cincinnati, as defendants, brought by an English soap manufacturing concern, seeking to restrain the Cincinnati Company from selling Ivory Soap in England, the decision of the English court was in favor of the American firm and based on the fact that the American soap was made and sold in England long before the Ivy brand had ever been made.

## Business ..... .....Opportunities

### Cottonseed for Europe.

Chemically delinted seed wanted for the coming campaign. Offers shall contain statement from which territories the seed is obtained and what quantities could be delivered every month. Address D. C. O., Box 135, The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

### WANTED

A Second-hand Green Bone, or Tallow Scrap Cake Cutter, for power; in good order; must be cheap for CASH.

Address Box 65, Wurtsboro, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

## "FORTUNES" MADE IN OIL!

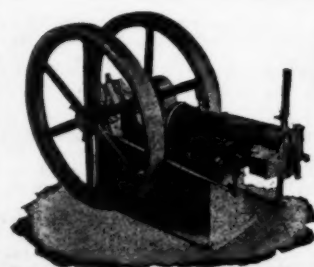
THE GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY,  
OF CALIFORNIA, (Recently Organized.)

Owns land in a proven producing District, from which OIL in large quantities is being produced and sold under contract to Rail Roads and Manufacturers who are using OIL FOR FUEL: 50,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company are placed in escrow in St. Louis, which I offer for sale in blocks of 50, 100, 250, 500 and 1000 Shares at \$1.00 per Share. If interested and further information desired, write to

JOHN H VOGELSANG, ST. LOUIS

It is understood the common stockholders' committee of the Chicago Packing & Provision Company has secured proxies for something over 12,000 shares of the stock. The committee has made no report as yet to the general meeting of shareholders, but since it has 12,000 shares it has more than the necessary one-fourth of the capital of the company to control the question of whether or not the corporation shall go into liquidation. The total capital consists of 40,000 shares, one-half of which is preferred and the other half common stock.

The membership of the National Live Stock Association has been increased by two. Secretary Martin received the subscriptions of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association, which represents 1,000,000 head of sheep, and the National Irrigation Association.



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